

PEOPLE

El Cordobés Anounces His Adiós to the Bulls
Manuel Benítez has retired, but this time he says it. Benítez, 51, who was one of the most highly paid bullfighters ever under the name El Cordobés, announced in Cordoba, Spain, he will take on six bulls for the Cordoba ring in a benefit for the Red Cross. "I am in good health now so it is the right time to say adiós to my fans," he said.

King Olav of Norway Visits Thanksgiving Day dinner
Family in a Minneapolis office part of his sixth visit to the U.S. Deep ties to his country, one reason in six, about 11,000 people, claimed some Norwegian ancestry in the 1980 census. By the 84-year-old monarch's official, an extension of a stay to Canada. On Wednesday he will visit St. Olaf College in Northfield and on Thanksgiving Day dine at the home of Lars Hauge in the suburbs of Eagan. King will meet President Reagan Monday.

Spain's parliament has cleared that it would not welcome planned visit by Bruno Sissi
Italian legislator and former star known as Ciccarelli, "not prepared to act as a sex symbol," Leopoldo Torre, speaker of the lower house. "Her visit lacks political and

Jacques-Yves Cousteau
Canadian television show ten deals with controversial facing teenagers won over this year's International Film Awards. At the ceremony in New York, singer John Denver received a special "Founder's Award" Cousteau, who has produced than 50 films for television on his oceanographic special directorate award to Jeremy Isaacs, who joined England's Channel 4 as its chief executive in 1981 and career as a program maker, winner in the children's programming category was "Dinner High," a show made to that focuses on the past of adolescence. Its producer, da Schuyler and his Holme, the award.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887



SKIRMISH IN JAPAN — Riot policemen firing tear gas on Wednesday at a structure put up by protesters outside Narita International Airport as construction machinery tears down the barrier. The structure was one of many put up by Japanese protesters supporting local farmers who are opposed to expansion of the airport outside Tokyo.

Bonn Prepares New Economic Steps

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany will decide soon on new measures to strengthen its economy beyond steps agreed to in February by six leading industrial countries. Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Wednesday.

But Mr. Stoltenberg ruled out advancing tax cuts scheduled to take effect in 1990. Domestic and foreign critics of the government have advocated such action to help spur West Germany's sluggish economic growth.

Banking sources in Frankfurt said that they did not expect any dramatic steps and that Mr. Stoltenberg's comments were an attempt to deflect criticism from the United States and other major trading partners that West Germany

is not doing enough to ease global trade imbalances.

Mr. Stoltenberg did not outline what steps Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative government

Mr. Stoltenberg's comments sent some market support to the dollar.

Page 15

may be considering. In February at a meeting in Paris of finance representatives from Japan, France, Britain, Canada, and the United States, West Germany agreed to stimulate its economy through new tax cuts as part of what is known as the Louvre accord.

Mr. Stoltenberg reiterated Wednesday that the government's 1987 budget deficit was likely to

total 29.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$17.7 billion), exceeding the original target of 22.3 billion DM. Tax income was likely to fall about 3.7 billion DM below target, Mr. Stoltenberg said, because of low inflation and weak economic performance in the winter months.

West Germany registered no economic growth in the first quarter of 1987, as a result of the unusually harsh winter weather and the dollar's sharp drop against the mark.

Mr. Stoltenberg stressed the need for international cooperation and contended that policy disputes had caused doubt about the viability of such cooperation and contributed to the stock market collapse on Oct. 19.

He was referring to remarks by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, shortly before the market plunge. Mr. Baker openly criticized West German economic policies and accused the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, of pursuing restrictive monetary policies.

"With renewed rises in our budget deficits and generous money supply, it is totally absurd to talk about a 'deflationary policy,'" Mr. Stoltenberg said.

West Germany has fulfilled its Louvre accord commitments by extending tax cuts planned for next year, he said.

The Bundesbank has also underscored its preparedness to cooperate via a flexible monetary policy," he said. This was reflected most recently in reductions in short-term West German interest rates, he added.

However, auto company executives cautioned that while there have been contacts with China for years, no major deals have emerged.

According to news reports from Beijing, Zhu Rongji, a top official of the State Economic Commission, said China is interested in finding an American partner for a plant that would produce 300,000 cars a year.

Officials of the three companies confirmed they are preparing to meet with Mr. Zhu and other Chinese officials, but said they were unaware of any specific proposals at this point.

A factory with the capacity to produce 300,000 cars a year would be larger than most assembly plants in the United States, where annual capacities are usually in the 200,000 to 240,000 range. A new assembly plant in the United States typically represents an investment of about \$750 million.

"That would be a very large first step," commented one executive, particularly given the unproductive nature of earlier discussions.

The only one of the Big Three companies with significant operations in China now is Chrysler Corp. Chrysler inherited a joint venture factory in Beijing when it merged with American Motors Corp. this year, and had earlier sold engine-making machinery to a Chinese company.

"We have an agreement with First Automobile Works to sell them equipment to make our 2.2 liter, four cylinder engine along with technical assistance," said

Kiosk

China Seeks U.S. Partner To Make Cars

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Officials of America's Big Three automobile companies will be meeting next month with an official delegation from China to discuss the possibility of establishing a major joint venture in that country.

However, auto company executives cautioned that while there have been contacts with China for years, no major deals have emerged.

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Testing Time in El Salvador: 2 Decisions Challenge the System

By James LeMoine
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's frail political system is undergoing one of its most severe tests in recent years as it confronts challenges from the left and the right and an unresolved past of violence. In the midst of a civil war and a growing economic and political crisis, President José Napoleón Duarte's government has decided to permit the return of two leftist rebel officials under the terms of a recently negotiated regional peace accord.

At the same time, it has opened a campaign to prosecute the leading rightist Salvadoran political leader for reputedly conspiring in the 1980 assassination of the Roman Catholic archbishop here.

With these steps the government appears to be forcing itself, as well as the Salvadoran people, to face a legacy of bloodletting and state-directed terror and the question of whether profound social inequities can be redressed without violence.

The weeks ahead promise to expose the tolerances of a political arrangement that has rested until now on an unspoken agreement that leftist rebels would not be allowed to return to the capital to challenge the government.

The changes being undertaken are also likely to challenge what has been an additional condition of the government's survival: that rightist army officers and political figures strongly suspected of involvement in the wave of killing that accounted for the tens of thousands of people suspected of being leftists from 1979 to 1984 would not be prosecuted.

Several army officers in key commands are believed to have been involved in the mass killings, which crushed much of the base of support for the rebels. The government has been unwilling to investigate

most of these officers and, under a new amnesty law, has effectively absolved them from prosecution for past abuses.

Few diplomats or political leaders are willing to predict the outcome of the challenges the government has decided to take on.

But they are agreed that the present course, with the United States backing a stalemated war that costs

NEWS ANALYSIS

\$500 million a year and a government that is widely seen as corrupt and incapable of ending economic decline, is in urgent need of review.

For the moment there are few signs of new moderation or enlightened political leadership that might help improve conditions in a land divided and embittered by war and poverty.

Instead, there is a drawing of new battle lines.

"This is going to get hot," said a rebel leader, Rubén Zamora, after delivering a blistering attack Monday night on the government and the U.S. Embassy in his first major political speech in El Salvador since ending seven years in exile.

Another rebel leader, Guillermo Ungo, also returned to the country this week under the terms of a regional peace accord calling for efforts at national reconciliation. The two men lead the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the small civilian wing of the rebel movement that is loosely allied to the Marxist-led rebel military front.

A leading member of the far right in El Salvador said the rebels' return was a dangerous misjudgment by the government that would be resisted. Asked if political killings could pick up again, he said, "It's possible."

Should they prove able to grow again and increase pressure on the government, few in San Salvador believe either Mr. Duarte or the army will tolerate the challenge for long. In the past, that has meant killing, exile and mass arrests to control rebel supporters.

"People are going to defend themselves," he added. On Monday night, Mr. Ungo and Mr. Zamora accused the government, the U.S. Embassy, the army and conservative businessmen of having misled the country and of failure to address the minimum needs of the huge majority of Salvadorans for justice, political participation and economic well-being.

Diplomatic and political leaders say it is not certain that the Duarte government is a full command of the forces being unleashed. But they speculate that Mr. Duarte has taken a calculated risk, hoping that his governing Christian Democratic Party can hold on and emerge as the dominant force in the country for years ahead.

To do that, he will be more dependent than ever on the support of the army and the U.S. Embassy. The army's actions in particular appear likely to determine if Mr. Duarte can weather the efforts of rebel civilian and military leaders to rebuild a political base in San Salvador when rebel units continue to wage war in the countryside and on city streets.

At the moment, the government and the army appear to be calculating that the rebels cannot rebuild a significant political following in a country where the people are well aware of past government repression of leftists and where the huge majority of the people appear exhausted after seven years of war.

But the rebels have shown a striking ability to survive as a political and military force. Even if they do not grow markedly, they can make life miserable for the government in the capital.

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Mr. Duarte's immediate hope appears to be that by letting rebel civilian leaders return, he can eventually persuade them that it is in their interest to break their links with guerrilla military commanders. If that fails to happen, however, Mr. Duarte has already served notice that the civilian leaders could be liable to prosecution.

While parrying with his leftist enemies, Mr. Duarte has also decided to take on his opponents on the extreme right by accusing the rightist political leader, Roberto d'Aubuisson, of at least partial responsibility for the killing of the archbishop, Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The government says it has a witness to the killing who has implicated Mr. d'Aubuisson and one of his former aides in the crime.

The government has a long way to go to prove its case. But if it finds the means to carry out a full public investigation, many people say they think the results will in fact expose the network of rightist army officers, politicians and businessmen who are suspected of organizing and running death squads in the recent past.

Because of the sensitivity of such disclosures, few say they believe the investigation will be allowed to advance too far. In the past, all such investigations have failed in the face of death threats, killings and a blunt refusal by the army to prosecute officers involved in human rights abuses.

In addition, the U.S. policy of maintaining the war against leftist rebels, as well as the government's own survival, have rested on the continued support of the army. This gives powerful military commanders an effective veto over government decisions that they find threatening to their interests — a veto they continue to hold.

WORLD BRIEFS

76 Seized in Tunis Assassination Plot

TUNIS (Reuters) — Seventy-six people have been arrested in connection with a plot to assassinate Tunisian government officials, Interior Minister Habib Ammar said Wednesday. He did not name the officials threatened.

Mr. Ammar said the plotters included middle-ranking police, army and customs officers who had been tracked by the police since September. Security forces, he said, seized arms and explosives on Nov. 16, nine days after President Habib Bourguiba was deposed and succeeded by his prime minister, Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali.

The weapons, Mr. Ammar said, were provided by Mohamed Chamman, a leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Tendency Movement, who is facing trial on treason charges. In September, Mr. Chamman was sentenced in his absence to 20 years in prison at a mass treason trial of fundamentalists.

17th Game in Chess Match Adjourned

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The world chess champion, Garri Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, adjourned the 17th game of their match Wednesday after 42 moves. Play is to resume Thursday, but experts said the game was likely to be drawn.

The two Soviet grandmasters are even in the match, with eight points apiece. They will play a total of 24 games.

GAME 17

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov
1. Nf3	Nf6	1. Qb3	Nf6	2. Rb1	Rb8
2. c4	g6	16. Bd3	Bb6	3. Rb1	Rb8
3. Nc3	Bg7	17. Rb2	Ra1	31. Rb6	Rb5
4. e3	Qd8	18. Qd4	Qd4	32. Rb4	Rb5
5. d4	0-0	19. Qd5	Kc8	33. Rb5	Rb5
6. Re2	c5	20. Nxe4	Nxe4	34. Kd2	Kd6
7. 0-0	Nc6	21. Rxe4	Rxe4	35. Kd2	Kd6
8. d5	Nf7	22. Rxe1	Nf1	36. Kd3	Kd7
9. Nf2	a5	23. Qc1	Nf1	37. f3	Kd8
10. Dd2	g5	24. Qd5	Nf1	38. Kd3	Kd8
11. Rb1	Qd8	25. Rb7	Rd8+	39. Kd3	Kd8
12. Rb2	h5	26. Rb7	Rc8	40. Kd3	Kd8
13. b4	h4	27. bc	bc	41. Rb8	Kd7
14. ab	h3	28. Rb8	Rb8	42. Rb8	Adjourned.

2 Killed in Chatila Fighting in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Shiite Moslem militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas fought with guns and grenades in the Chatila refugee district of Beirut, killing two combatants and wounding seven other people, the police said Wednesday.

The police said two Palestinian guerrilla commanders in Chatila were killed. Those wounded were three Palestinian civilians, two Shiites and two soldiers who were part of peacekeeping forces in Chatila.

The clashes, which broke out after dark on Tuesday, pitted Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas against militiamen of the Shiite Amal movement. The police said the fighting raged all night. Amal has been fighting the Palestinians since May 1985 to prevent Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, from rebuilding the power base he lost in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Another Yugoslav Ousted in Scandal

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Slobodan Pozderac, brother of Hamdija Pozderac, the former Yugoslav vice president, has been expelled from the Communist Party in the latest fallout from the country's financial scandal, the Tanjug press agency said Wednesday.

The agency said Hakija Pozderac, 68, a powerful politician in the central Yugoslav republic of Bosnia, was ousted for damaging the party's image through his involvement with Agrokomer, a state agriculture-industrial concern in Bosnia that issued about \$900 million in false promissory notes.

Scores of people have been dismissed or arrested over the affair, which officials described as the most damaging blow to the Yugoslav banking system since World War II. Hamdija Pozderac resigned in September over the scandal.

For the Record

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan plans to visit Ottawa in January, the Canadian Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. (Reuters) More than 60,000 teachers in Greece demanding an immediate raise and more government spending on education staged a nationwide strike Wednesday. Public cashiers, bank workers and aeronauts also started walkouts for more pay.

Pop John Paul II will make a three-day visit to Strasbourg in October 1988 to address the Council of Europe and the European Parliament, the council president, Louis Jung, said Wednesday. (Reuters)

A dispute in Amsterdam over pay and work in the port's general cargo sector ended Tuesday when unions and employers struck a deal, a union spokesman said Wednesday. The unions won a 1.5-percent raise but lost their claim for a cut in working hours. (Reuters)

An Israeli court trying an alleged Nazi criminal, John Demjanjuk, ordered Wednesday that his son-in-law, Ed Nishnic, be investigated on suspicion of interfering with a defense witness. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Iberia, Lufthansa Form Charter Unit

MADRID (Reuters) — The Spanish airline Iberia and Lufthansa will launch a charter service called Vuelos Internacionales de Vacaciones next summer, according to the Spanish transport minister, Abel Caballero.

He said Tuesday that Iberia and Lufthansa, which announced plans for the airline earlier this year, also were talking with a potential third partner in the venture. He added that foreign companies account for 80 percent of all charter traffic to and from Spain.

Switzerland, aiming to reduce illegal immigration, said Wednesday that passengers from 10 nations would need transit visas to pass through Swiss airports. The law goes into effect in February for passengers from Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Chile, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Zaire. (Reuters)

The financially ailing Eastern Airlines is substituting cold snacks for hot ones on short flights and dropping food altogether on others. The new policy applies to coach passengers on domestic flights of three hours or less. First-class passengers will still be served hot meals. No changes will be made on South American flights, transcontinental and Northeast shuttle flights. (AP)

Snow blocked many roads in northern Spain for the second day Wednesday and closed several mountain passes in Asturias, the Basque country and the Pyrenees. (Reuters)

DOONESBURY

FUNNY RUNNING INTO YOU HERE, DUCKS! NORMALLY, I STAY AWAY FROM HOSPITALS, BUT THE SHELLERS HERE ARE FULL.

TONIGHT...

OH, WELL, AT LEAST I GOT MY MENTAL HEALTH, THAT'S WHAT I ALWAYS SAY! HECK, THERE ARE PEOPLE IN HERE SO DERANGED THEY CAN'T EVEN TIE THEIR OWN SHOELACES!

NO OFFENSE, DUCKS. NONE TAKEN, DAMMIT!

—O.P. Parker

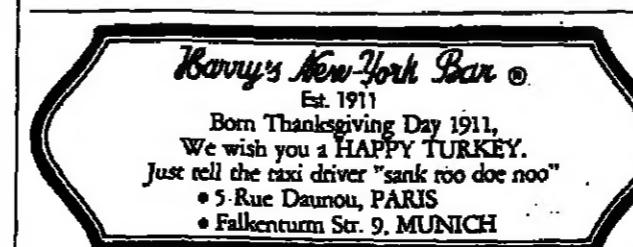
Latin America: Towards Renewed Growth

A major conference sponsored by The International Herald Tribune and The Inter-American Development Bank, London, February 11-12, 1988

Following the success of the International Herald Tribune/Inter-American Development Bank's first conference on Latin America in 1986, we are delighted to announce our second major conference "Latin America: Towards Renewed Growth".

The conference will bring together key government, finance and business leaders from around the world to review major new developments in the region and look for new ways forward.

Among the outstanding group of speakers who have agreed in principle to address our conference are: Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, U.K., Antonio Ortiz Mena, President, Inter-American Development Bank, Guillermo Larco Cox, Prime Minister, Peru, Enrique Iglesias, Foreign Minister, Uruguay, Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, President, First Boston International and William Rhodes, Chairman, Restructuring Committee, Citibank NA.



Assassination
People have been arrested in
the government officials.
He did not name the
middle-ranking police were
by the police since Septem-
ber 16, 1987, and explosives on Nov. 16, 1987.
is deposed and succeeded
Ali.
were provided by Mohamed O.
Islamic Tendency Movement
in September. Mr. Chameau
in prison at a mass
protests.

Match Adjourned
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E 17
N DEFENSE
Black White
Kasparov Karpov
N 16 19. Rb6
B 16 20. Rb6
R 16 21. Rb6
B 14 22. Rb6
fe 23. Rb6
N 16 24. Rb6
R 16 25. Rb6
B 16 26. Rb6
N 15 27. Rb6
B 14 28. Rb6
N 14 29. Rb6
R 13 30. Rb6
B 12 31. Rb6
N 13 32. Rb6
R 12 33. Rb6
B 11 34. Rb6
N 12 35. Rb6
R 11 36. Rb6
B 10 37. Rb6
N 11 38. Rb6
R 10 39. Rb6
B 9 40. Rb6
N 9 41. Rb6
R 8 42. Rb6

Fighting in Beirut
militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas in the Chatila refugee district of Beirut, killing seven other people, the police said. Guerrilla commanders in Lebanon, Palestinian civilians, two UN peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. After dark on Tuesday, sniper fire against militiamen of the Shabiha, who had been fighting all night. And in 1985 to prevent Israel from attacking its border base he lost in the Israeli invasion.

Ousted in Scandal
A Poderosa, brother of Hugo, president, has been expelled from the country's bar on Tuesday and Wednesday. He was one of a powerful politician who was ousted for slandering the UN. Agromercato, a state agency that issued about \$900 million a year, was accused of corruption or arrested over the affair. During his time in the Yugoslav army, Poderosa resigned in September.

Visits of Japanese groups to visit Greece were announced Tuesday, the Greek government demanding an immediate end to the strikes. In education staged a nationwide strike, workers and agronomists also struck. Three-day visit to Strasbourg for the European Parliament and the European Parliament on Wednesday.

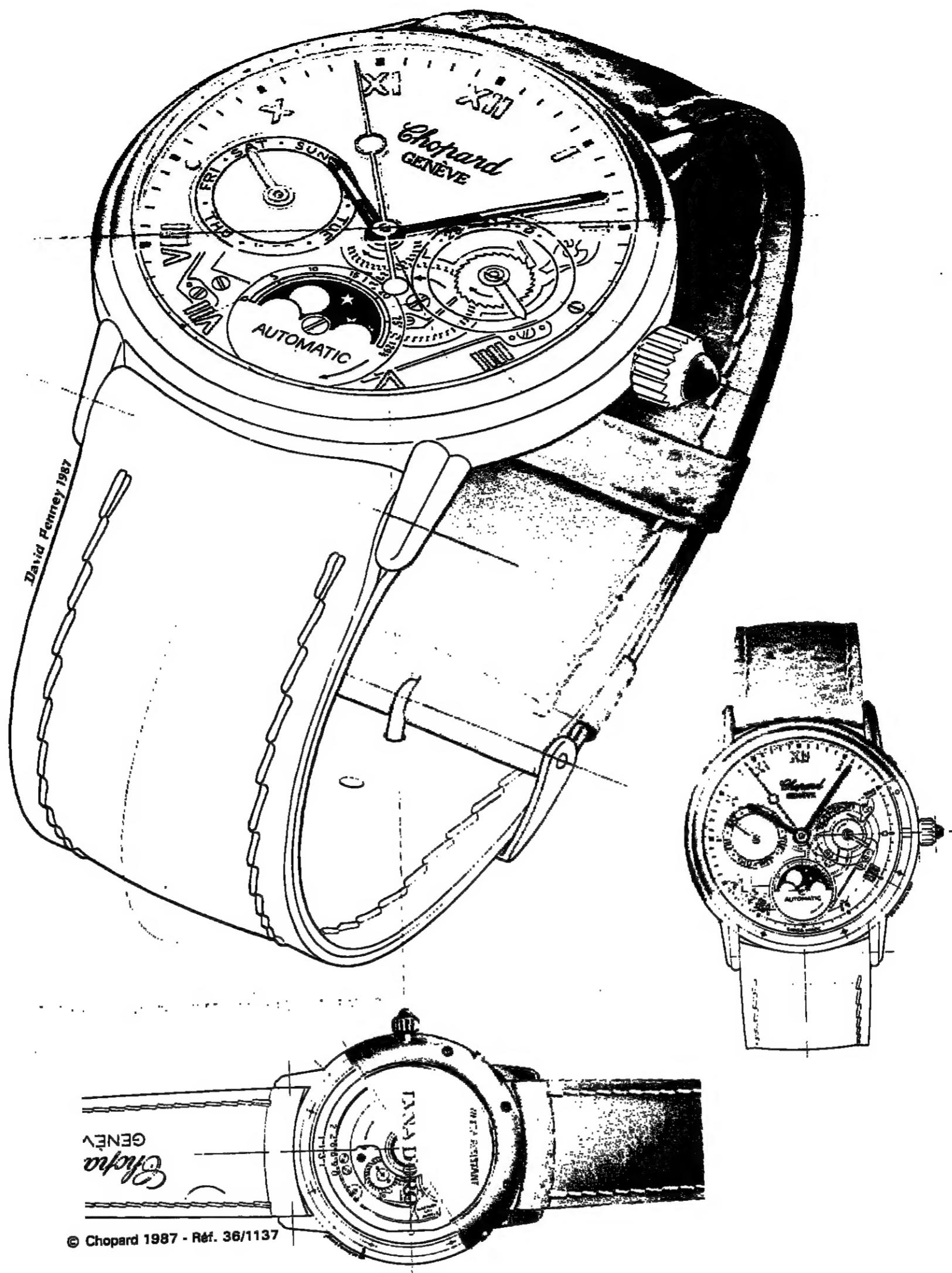
On Tuesday, the port's general manager and workers struck a deal in which unions were to be 1.5 percent more than 10 percent. The strike was led by a Nazi criminal, John Doe, and a former Ed Neikirk, an investigator.

L UPDATE

in Form Charter
French airline Pena and Lufthansa
and Intercontinentales de Vachon
and Transport minister, Abdou
Babou, which announced the
new alliance with a potential merger
of 10 percent of the airline's capital
and illegal immigration, and to
allow foreign visitors to pass through
the port in February for passengers
from the United States, China, India
and Australia. Airlines are continuing to add
and develop, and although some
of the passengers for domestic flights
will be served by rail and
international flights, transatlantic
in northern Spain for the summer
and other places in Africa, the
United States, Canada, Australia, and
Asia.

One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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1887-1987
CENTENNIAL



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DRAWING ON TRADITION

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Pre-Emptive Pardons

President Reagan who doubts that any laws were broken in the Iran-contra affair and who disparages the congressional investigating committee for producing a mouse, now will not even rule out the possibility that he is ready to pardon the main suspect. His attitude raises the dangerous chance that justice will be turned on its head. Pardons may never be in order; premature pardons would be the ultimate obstruction of justice.

The Constitution gives the president broad clemency power, designed to operate after conviction and all appeals are exhausted. A president might be moved by compassion, or a nagging feeling of injustice. Almost never does a president grant clemency early in the process. The pardon extended to Richard Nixon by Gerald Ford, which may well have cost him the 1976 election, is a conspicuous exception.

A grand jury is investigating the Iran-contra scandal. Judgments about clemency now are just as premature as judgments about guilt now. Pre-emptive pardons would be especially repugnant because they could abort prosecutions and strip Lawrence Walsh, the independent counsel, of plea-bargaining power. It is hard to imagine any pardons during Mr. Reagan's remain-

ing months that would not be pre-emptive. William Clark, a longtime Reagan confidant, argues for just such pre-emption for Iran-contra movers. He wrote the president that the basic Iran-contra story had been told and that Rear Admiral John Pinder and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North had already suffered enough for their loyal, unselfish and personally risky actions. They should not have to endure a criminal trial, he contends, "in which the central issue relates to the creation and implementation of your foreign policy."

That is hardly clear or even likely. If any part of the story has been told, it is not thanks to the admiral or the colonel, who shredded, concealed, disseminated and told incredible tales on the congressional witness stand. To act on Mr. Clark's assumptions would compound Mr. Reagan's failure to understand the committee hearings or verdict.

The committee's bipartisan majority found that he failed in his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Especially where the president himself bears so much responsibility, he needs to let the legal process work. Irregular use of the pardoning power would smell like a reward for stopping the buck short of his own desk.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Heartless Aid Policy

For 17 years the U.S. government has been providing grants to the states for family planning programs. None of this money can be used for abortions, but for a while some states tried to impose a tougher restriction by withholding money from any family planning program that used its own, nongovernmental funds for abortion. A year ago the Supreme Court, in a case involving an Arizona statute, affirmed the state's right to control the use of public money, but held that private organizations could use their own money for any legal purpose without fear of penalty.

The controversy that has been settled domestically, however, persists in international programs funded by the U.S. government. Although no law requires it, the Agency for International Development has imposed a policy on AID contractors similar to the one that had been adopted in Arizona. In accordance with the "Mexico City policy" — it was announced at an international conference there — no U.S. foreign aid funds may go to family planning groups that use non-U.S. funds for abortion-related activities.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation, which had been receiving \$17 million a year from AID, lost its grant in 1985. And now its American affiliate, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, whose five-year contract with AID will expire next month, is scheduled to be cut

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Progress in El Salvador

Two brave experiments are under way in El Salvador, the bloodiest and most fragmented of the countries engaged in the Central American peace effort. Putting their skins at risk, a pair of exiled leftists have returned to test the reality of reconciliation. With matching boldness, no doubt to upstage their rivals, President José Napoleón Duarte is at last holding the violent right accountable for the 1980 murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

It is of critical importance to the Central American peace process that the two returning rebels be able to operate in freedom, and that Mr. Duarte bring the right-wing killers to justice.

Mr. Duarte and other democrats in the region are riding a wave of hope for the peace plan. It calls for phased cease-fires, amnesties, democratization and reconciliation. It was progress under this plan that emboldened two civilian leaders of the Salvadoran rebels, Rubén Zamora and Guillermo Ungo, to see if campaigning was feasible amid a civil war. Assuming they stay — and stay alive — the result will be to open a democratic alternative on the left, putting Mr. Duarte at the center where he belongs.

The exiles had no sooner returned and begun assailing President Duarte than he was emboldened to turn on Robert d'Aubuisson, the right-winger who almost defeated

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Resignation in Europe

The news that the superpowers have completed the negotiations for an INF treaty was expected but is nonetheless welcome in Washington and Moscow. The governments of Western Europe are resigned to the treaty, rather than enthusiastic about it.

They remain unconvinced that it has not granted the Russians a gratuitous strategic advantage. They perceive that their own difficulties are increased by the need to achieve either politically unpopular nuclear reinforcements or financially costly conventional ones to maintain the military balance in the wake of the INF withdrawals. They fear that the INF treaty will prove only the forerunner of more dramatic nuclear disarmament or even conventional force reduction treaties between Moscow and Washington, which will increase the military disadvantage under

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

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Editor of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS26928

Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glare, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong Tel: 5-610516. Telex: 61170

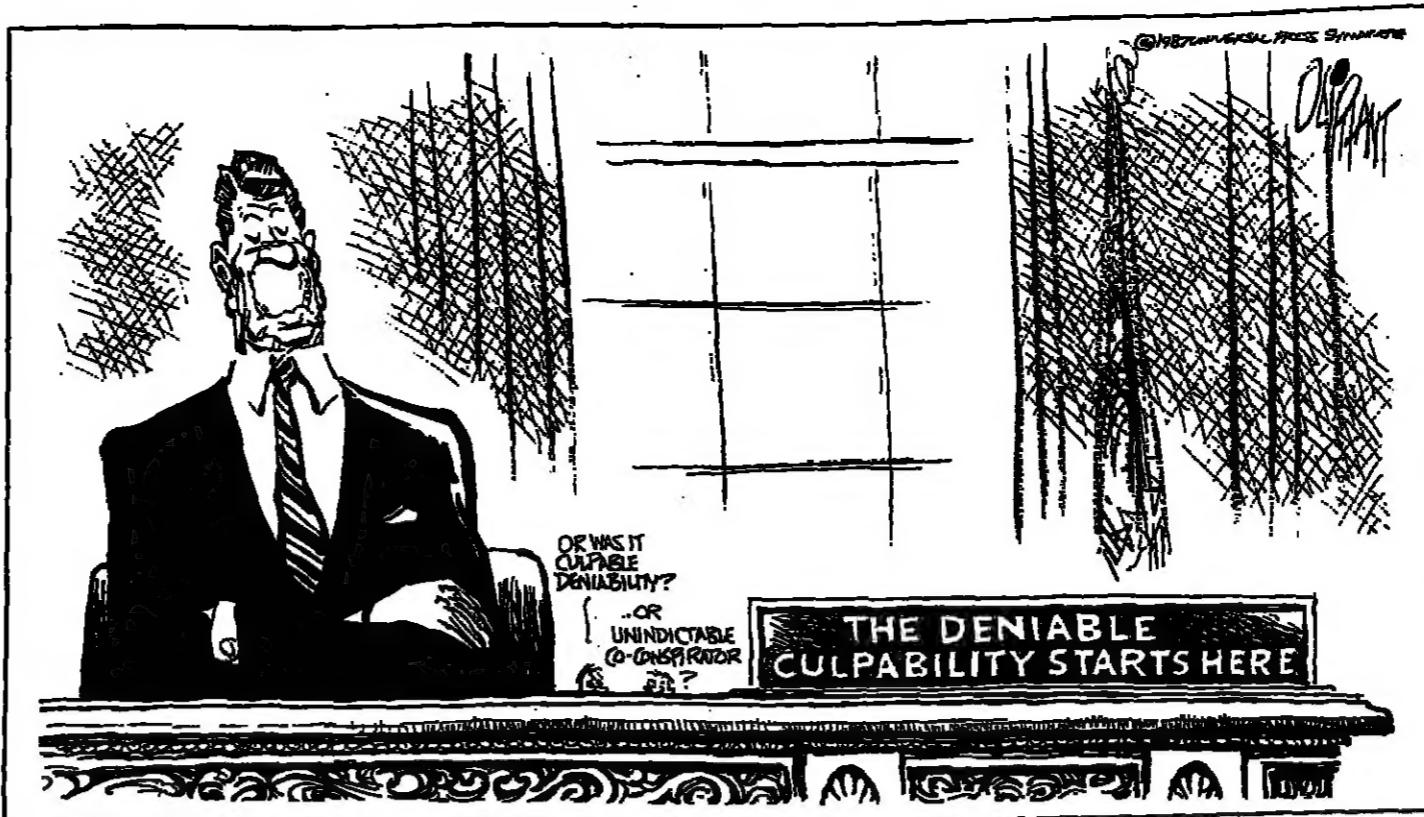
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacCleod, 63 Long Acre, London WC2 Tel: 836-4922. Telex: 262009

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726733. Tez: 416721

Pres. U.S.: Michael Corry, 250 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 751-3890. Telex: 47175

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An Unusual Bank Elevates the Poor in Bangladesh

By Jonathan Power

RANGPUR, Bangladesh — Away from the intrigue of Dhaka, with its street battles, armed police and brigades of international journalists, something quite wonderful is happening in Bangladesh.

We are sitting in the shade of a mango tree in the north, not far from the Himalayan foothills. Rice paddies stretch into the distance in many tones of green. It is early, but villagers, stooping into the floodwaters, are working hard, weeding, sowing and fishing. Bangladesh is not the poorest country in Asia for want of hard work. Merely to survive the heat, flood and disease is a constant struggle.

I am with Muzammel Huq, the deputy director of the Grameen Bank, probably the most adventurous and innovative bank in the Third World. He is a former senior research fellow at the University of Oxford who now earns \$200 a month. He explains the bank's philosophy: If someone is alive, he must have a skill; if he has a skill, he should be given a loan with which he can make money.

Mr. Huq and Muhammad Yunus, formerly of the University of Chittagong, have radically changed the lives of 300,000 people at the bottom of Bangladesh's lopsided income pile. All over the Third World, govern-

ments and aid agencies offer loans and agricultural advice. But they almost invariably give to those with land, some education and know-how. The Grameen Bank shuns this approach. Only the very poor, who often own little more than what they wear, qualify for its credit.

The loans are small — \$100 maximum — but enough to buy a cow, a lime maker, a rickshaw cart, potter's or blacksmith's tools, simple equipment to process betel nuts, spices or mustard, or for working bamboo, making brooms or weaving cloth.

Twelve years on, 98 percent of the loans have been repaid, and some borrowers are on their seventh loan. The bank has become so popular that it gets 10,000 new borrowers a month.

Three-fourths of those taking loans are women. Mr. Yunus and Mr. Huq found that not only were the women the poorest of the poor — they eat only after their children and husbands — they also were the most responsible. Bangladeshi women know how to save and instinctively eschew consumption in favor of investment.

The secret of the bank's success is attention to detail. Each office is responsible for 50 to 60 villages, all

within walking distance. Each branch manager is responsible for borrowers making weekly payments. No one is allowed to fall into serious arrears, and repayments thus can be quickly recycled to new borrowers.

The bank works hard to implant an ethos of responsibility. Anyone who wants a loan must participate in a seven-day training program to learn how the bank works. No one gets a loan until a village group is formed. At first only two people are eligible for a loan, and they must be nominated by others in the group. Only after they are repaying their loans regularly are others in the group eligible for loans.

Grameen members are obliged to build latrines, boil drinking water, use contraceptives and refuse to participate in the traditional giving or taking of dowry, which over the centuries has ruined countless families.

The bank has altered the power balance in the villages, as landowners and money lenders have seen their influence lessened. Grameen members are taught to be diplomatic and have been able to minimize resentment. Besides, this is social change without land reform, and so is less threatening to the "haves." If a member wants

land, he must buy it the normal way.

Grameen's start-up funds came partly from the government and partly from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Money for an ill-fated social and health programs has come from UNICEF. But day to day activities, including all current loans are financed by the members.

Grameen recently refused \$200 million from the World Bank that would have allowed it quickly to expand throughout Bangladesh. Mr. Yunus believes in natural growth. If the bank grew too fast, its standards would slip and it would collapse. Charity in the name of credit, says Mr. Yunus, will destroy, not help the poor. He argues against those aid agencies that seem anxious to throw money at a winner.

The Grameen Bank is a winner. But it has become so mainly by mobilizing its members. Only one-fourth of its aid is from the outside.

Mr. Yunus contends that to say that banking cannot be done with the poor because they do not have collateral is like arguing that men cannot fly because they do not have wings. By believing in the poor, he has turned conventional thinking on its head. He gives people wings.

International Herald Tribune

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Proliferation: What About Israel, France, Norway?

By Gary Milhollin

WASHINGTON — For nearly 30 years, 10 countries have sold nuclear materials around the world with the requirements that the importing countries promise to use them for peaceful purposes and permit on-site inspection. Those two pledges are the main barrier between civil and military use of the atom.

It now appears that Israel has broken the peaceful use pledge, that France may have broken it and that the civilian exports of Norway, possibly made without the pledge, have gone freely into bombs. With this, the entire framework of nonproliferation seems threatened.

Israel admits that for more than 20 years it has been making plutonium in its Dimona reactor with heavy water imported from Norway. Heavy water, deuterium oxide, is essential to the manufacture of plutonium and tritium, the nuclear weapon materials.

Israel had promised to restrict the plutonium to peaceful use and to allow international inspections of plutonium made with Norway's heavy water. According to the CIA, however, Israel is using the heavy water to make bombs. And Israel refused to allow any inspections.

Israel may also have made plutonium by using heavy water imported from the United States under similar pledges. Washington admits that

heavy water sent to Dimona was not inspected for the first 17 years after it was exported. Moreover, Washington has not asked for the kind of inspection that would show what the water was used for.

France

established

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with tritium made with

heavy water from Norway. It gave Norway certificates stating the "end use" of each heavy water shipment. Norway will not reveal what the certificates say. If they do not require peaceful use, Norway has deliberately helped France make the hydrogen bomb. If they do require it, France has broken the peaceful use pledge.

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OPINION

Japan Is on the Right Side, But Chinese Are More Fun

By William Safire

TKYO — A traveler gets strikingly different impressions of the capital cities of China and Japan.

In Beijing, a hustling driver of a gypsy cab accosts you with "Ten dollars to hotel!" and the young entrepreneur whisks you there in 20 minutes along a tree-lined boulevard. In Tokyo, a surly cabby plods through an hour and a half of traffic and dreary industrial pollution to greet you at your destination with the bad news about the fare: 21,000 yen, or over \$150.

China is more fun. The Chinese smile seems more sincere, the American dollar goes much further, the atmosphere in Chinese stores and restaurants is more civilized and less frenetic. Japanese eco-imperialists, snug behind their ramparts of protection, are often openly contemptuous of an America unashamed of its high standard of living.

I enjoy Beijing and am depressed by Tokyo. Yet a cognitive dissonance jingles in my head: China is a Communist dictatorship, while Japan is a democracy. The likable Chinese live in a society that cruelly represses the natural yearnings for human liberty, while the driven Japanese freely criticize their leaders, vote in real elections and are on Our Side in the world lineup. Freedom should place a decent thumb on the scale of values; what, then, is turning me into a card-carrying Japan-basher?

"Ambassador Mike Mansfield, 'you don't condemn the sea.' At 84, the former Senate majority leader is as clear-minded and anti-prestentious as ever; if there are a handful of 'great Americans,' the envoy to Japan surely ranks as one. His metaphor cannot be indigenous to his landlocked Montana; it must be a proverb he picked up over here, to suggest that both Japanese and Americans set aside transitory waves of resentment to coexist in the

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

sea of competition and strategic defense.

The Japanese do not deserve this wise and even-tempered man. America's next ambassador will likely be more harshly confrontational, and the Japanese will rue the day they did not make full use of a friend like Mr. Mansfield.

That is because Americans are coming to realize that competition cannot be "fair" between wholly different systems of capitalism. For example, the Japanese are crowding that their stock exchange stopped the panic that started in Wall Street, and predict that the world's financial center will soon be here.

In that regard, Americans ask themselves: How come the Japanese market has fallen only 20 percent when ours has fallen about 30, especially when the price-earnings multiples of American companies are so much lower than comparable Japanese companies? Shouldn't their plunge have been much worse?

The answer is yes — all things being equal. What is unique is government involvement in private enterprise: in Tokyo, officials put the heat on major institutional investors to maintain the prices of shares — in effect, to rig the market to ease the discipline of correction.

That is typical of Japan's system: The government protects the big companies, and those combines are in bed with the government. Such is their way; but now that the interdependent financial world never sleeps, you can compete only by changing over to their monopolistic way, or by getting them to change to yours, or by agreeing to a third way that prevents any country from having an edge.

How do you induce the Japanese, past masters at lip service, to agree to that third way? The answer is to create points of pressure that will permit Japan's politicians to present their constituencies with dire choices. Japanese tourists bring home rice in their baggage because the farm lobby in Japan forces the rice price to five times world levels. Public construction's cost is inflated because the builders to keep out foreign competition.

The way to break this anti-consumer lobby is to pit one Japanese interest group against another, by getting serious in threats to pass automatic punitive legislation in the United States. Americans fear of "risking a trade war" are irrelevant because America is already losing the trade war.

The trick is to do this with saddened faces, without rancor, because Japan is on Our Side. Democratic allies are destined to work together to meet the growing Soviet threat in the Pacific. That is why, as Americans get tough in breaking the wave of unequal competition, they must never, or hardly ever, condemn the sea.

The New York Times.



This trip is important, so take a bus. There won't be time to fly.

Austria: Yes, Anti-Semitism Remains a Public Problem

No serious foreign journalist or politician would say that Austria is an "island of unrepentant Nazis and incorrigible anti-Semites." So Paul Lendvai's appeal, "Stop Smeering the Austrians" (Nov. 20), is highly demagogic. Mr. Lendvai, a state employee, has tried to show the sunny side of Austria. Let an Austrian Jewish journalist revise the picture.

In no other free country is anti-Semitism used by politicians of major parties openly. The election campaigns of 1986 were characterized by an appeal to anti-Semitic sentiment. Michael Graff, the former general secretary of the conservative People's Party (OVP), finally had to resign not because of his history of bl-

About a Recent Column:

Jim Hoagland writes: Several readers have kindly pointed out that I failed to make one thing completely clear in "How to Sell Continental Breakfast" (Nov. 23), and that was my admiration for Nabisco, the originator of Malted Shreddies, for being one U.S. company that has adapted to the multinational marketing game.

Save the Men's Barber, East and West

By Roderick MacLean

SINGAPORE — While the World Wildlife Fund and other worthy bodies do a good job on behalf of our flora and fauna, who cares for the fast-vanishing breed of the men's barber?

In earlier times, the barber's trade had many aspects: surgery, bloodletting, matchmaking, a spot of pimping, some body-snatching. However, since the days of Sweeney Todd, the demon barber of Fleet Street in London, exponents of tonsorial artistry have generally been eminently respectable, even dull.

As a boy in Wales, my earliest recollection of haircutting was Mr. Hopkins's shop in Llandaff. The price for children was six pence. I watched, fascinated while elderly customers were lathered up and shaved with a cutthroat razor.

We spent our holidays on the Gower peninsula in Wales. Haircuts there were administered, pudding basin-style, by the village blacksmith or the local handyman, a smallholder called Tom Hunt. His trims only cost four pence, perhaps because no one could understand his broad Somerset dialect.

At boarding school in England we had a full-time barber. Visits to his shop were scheduled with such clockwork rigmarole as would have done credit to a modern productivity expert. Woe unto those who became too engrossed in Latin or maths and missed their rostered time.

When I joined the British army as a recruit, short-back-and-sides was an absolute and well-enforced rule. On parade, deviants from this norm were liable to the wrath of a sergeant-major.

From many years of haircuts in the Orient, I would give pride of place to Shanghai Hairdressers opposite MacDonald House on Orchard Road in Singapore. On arrival, a customer would be offered a tin of cigarettes and a soft drink by a uniformed apprentice.

When I did a spell in the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean, the nearest barbershop was at least 500 miles away. Fortunately, John Chuee Ross, who controlled the islands at that time, had a manservant, Salleh, who had somewhere learned at least some of the art of hair-

cutting and for a duty-free tin of cigarettes, the unofficial currency, could trim quite adequately.

As for my time in Kelantan and Sabah in Malaysia, the less said about their barbers the better.

Back in Singapore, I found to my dismay that the premises of the Shang-hai Hairdressers on Orchard Road had become part of an oriental carpet shop. For some time I relied on the highly efficient Indian barbers in the old Arcade on the waterfront, but when the Arcade was redeveloped the Indian barbers disappeared. I transferred my patronage to hairdressers in a new high-rise building, but soon the building's shop gave way to offices.

What I hope may be my final refuge is a barbershop at Raffles Hotel. However, the staff are not exactly young and no one seems to want to learn the trade. Perhaps Singapore's Tourist Promotion Board should list all the remaining men's hairdressers before an endangered species becomes extinct. A system of starred gradings might give a boost to this skilled craft.

If my refuge at Raffles goes, God forbid, I might have to relent and try a unisex salon. Unless, of course, the problem resolves itself by what the trade calls a "receding hairline."

The writer, a Scot who has spent 43 years in Asia, is executive director of the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce. He contributed this lament to the International Herald Tribune.

MEANWHILE

more expensive than before. The better outfits would only accept you by appointment. The thinning ranks of gen's hairdressers were finally reinforced by women barbers. At least that solved one problem: barbers' chichas.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Marriages of Convenience?

News reports about marriages between Soviet and U.S. or other Western citizens focus on problems the couples have because Soviet authorities deny the Soviet spouses permission to emigrate.

Anyone who wants to improve Austria's image abroad should start to change the situation in Austria and not blame foreign and Austrian newspapers for showing Austria in its true colors.

KARL PFEIFER

Vienna

The writer is editor of Die Gemeinde, a monthly publication of the Jewish community in Vienna. He expresses himself in this letter in a personal capacity.

Growth in the Netherlands

I have one criticism of Giles Merritt's informative report "Austere Years Bring Some Signs of Relief," which appeared in your special report on the Netherlands (Nov. 2). Contrary to his statement that "growth has understandably been the chief victim of the Rading austerity drive" because "since 1982 it has averaged only 1.9 percent a year, against an EC average of 2.2 percent," the latest performance figures published by the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics show that in the years 1983 to 1986 the Dutch

growth rate averaged 2.4 percent. That is about 0.2 points above the average growth rate of 2.2 percent in the Community during that period.

J.H. WEEDA

The Hague

The writer is senior press officer in the office of Finance Minister H. Onno Ruhing.

One Practical Response

We read that to run as a conservative candidate for office in America one needs to be strongly against birth control. ("Misshapen Property and Be Forgiven Later," Nov. 13, by Ellen Goodman.) But what about the millions of innocent children (they are not responsible for their existence) who cannot eat, who suffer endless hunger and malnutrition? To have experienced hunger for a short time during World War II makes one appreciate how terrible it is.

Do we really need more children in desert or semi-arid areas where droughts as long as five years have occurred? A feasible birth spacing program that encourages breast-feeding is the only practical response at government levels.

CLAUDE PAQUE, M.D.

Rabat, Morocco

One Looks Ridiculous

In response to Herbert Mazza's letter to the editor (Oct. 27) asking how many buttons there should be on a blazer sleeve: One button looks ridiculous, two are acceptable for a conservative dresser

(but they generally give the impression that the wearer has lost a button somewhere), three are ideal, and four look best on a double-breasted blazer.

KAREN KENADY

Florence

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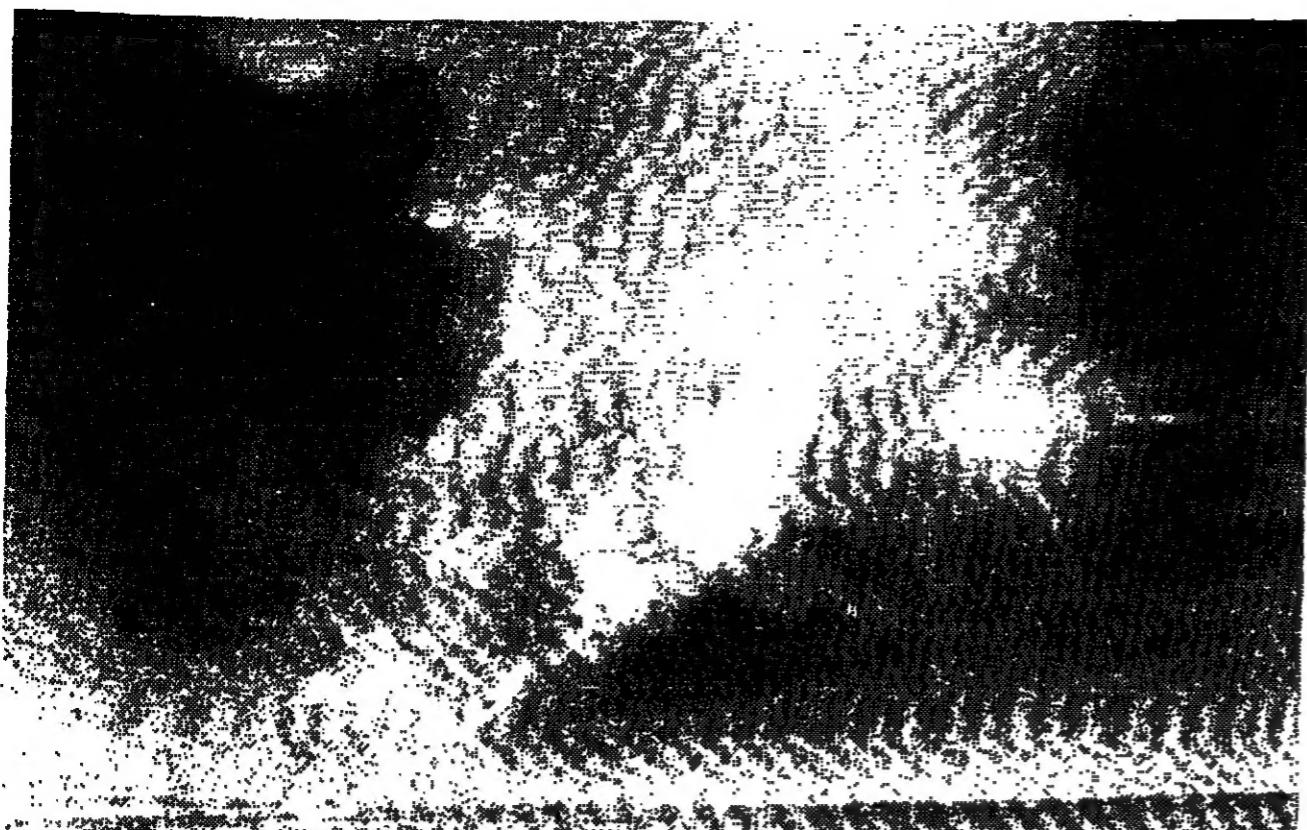
We have to admit it, we love being first. 25 years ago we built the first Italian car with front wheel drive. Independent suspension was one of our ideas. Integral body construction another. Now we're keeping up the tradition with a totally new driving experience. The Lancia Thema. Never before has one car offered you so much sporting brio couched in so much sedan comfort. Inside, it's big, plush and superbly appointed. While under the bonnet lurks a 4-cylinder turbo charged 165 HP engine. It has an intercooler and overboost protection derived from formula one engines. The Thema does 0-100 kph in just 7.2 seconds and achieves a top

speed of 218 kph. But you'd never think it. The engine purrs along softly. Beautifully balanced on counter-rotating shafts. For those who live in the fast lane, we've produced a 6 cylinder V-engine (the sort that powered our Lancia round the Mille Miglia back in the 50's). And we've got a turbo diesel model that is among the very fastest of its type. Plus a 2000 with electronic fuel-injection that ranks with the best in Europe today. The Lancia style can now also be found in a turbo station wagon designed by none other than Pininfarina. The Themis incorporate a wealth of new thinking and advanced technology. What better way to keep ahead?

Versions may change from country to country.

Lancia Thema

Lancia Thema



Smoke soaring above the desert in Utah as the U.S. Army incinerated two stages of a Pershing 2 rocket in a test of its ability to comply with the anticipated U.S.-Soviet treaty to eliminate medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

U.S. Plans Test of Space Weapon in 1990s

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

LITTLETON, Colorado — Defense Department officials say they plan to conduct the first test of a laser weapon in space in the early 1990s, as part of one of the costliest and probably most disputed experiments in the Reagan administration's effort to build a defense against nuclear missiles.

The test, code-named Zenith Star, was described as President Ronald Reagan toured a Martin Marietta Corp. research installation on Tuesday in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. At the plant, some of the most advanced work is under way on the Strategic Defense Initiative, known informally as "star wars."

Although the experiment will not take place for at least three years — the time required to build the chemical laser and mirrors and

launch them into orbit — the announcement on Tuesday was widely seen as an effort to answer critics who maintain that the program is falling short of the goals that Mr. Reagan set out for it four years ago.

The experiment could be canceled if the next president opposes the program or favors other technologies.

Some experts, both in and out of the government, have contended that the experiment would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, whether the treaty is interpreted narrowly or broadly. Defense Department officials said Tuesday that they were designing the experiment to be "treaty compliant," but they added that so they would have to leave key capabilities untested.

In providing some details of the largely secret project, Reagan administration officials said they

were underscoring the president's determination to proceed quickly with SDI projects despite budget cuts and the meeting next month with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who has vehemently opposed U.S. development of the anti-missile system.

"You are not working to build a bargaining chip," Mr. Reagan told Martin Marietta employees as he stood in front of a giant mock-up of a Zenith Star craft on a factory floor. "It will not be traded away."

In the last year, the program has increasingly focused on "kinetic energy weapons," small, ground- and space-launched projectiles that would destroy warheads by collision.

Zenith Star, in contrast, would be the first attempt to test the kind of weapons that are most commonly associated with "star wars": la-

sers that hit warheads at the speed of light and destroy them. In the Zenith Star experiment, a hydrogen-fluoride chemical laser, now under construction by TRW at its Capistrano test site in California, would be sent aloft. The laser would be encased in a satellite with a movable mirror that is nearing completion by the Itel Corp., a subsidiary of Litton Industries.

The laser beam, generated by chemical reaction, would be aimed at the mirror. The mirror would focus the beam, then direct it at a target.

The test faces numerous technical hurdles. It must direct a beam about the diameter of a softball on a moving target about 60 miles (97 kilometers) away. The beam would have to be held there for 2 to 3 seconds, the amount of time it takes for a laser to destroy a boost-

er segment.

There also would be inspections on short notice of sites where missiles are now based, stored and repaired. These inspections would continue until the rockets are eliminated, and for 10 years afterwards.

This would include U.S. missile bases in Western Europe as well as missile installations on American and Soviet soil.

Soviet SS-20 missile bases would be subject to two types of inspections. SS-20 missiles previously had been kept at some SS-25 bases, and those bases would be subject to inspections on short notice.

U.S. inspectors would not be allowed to visit other SS-25 bases

NATO Deployments Led to INF Treaty

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The groundwork for the impending treaty to eliminate U.S. and Soviet medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles was laid in 1979, when NATO decided to deploy new U.S. missiles and open arms talks.

At the time, virtually nobody expected it would lead to a total ban on these missiles, with ranges of 300 to 3,400 miles (500 to 5,500 kilometers).

For one thing, it was a truism at the time that arms-control treaties ratified the existing balance of forces.

And, in the case of medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union possessed a large force, while the United States had none.

Now, almost a decade later, the two sides have worked out an agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles within three years after the treaty goes into force. They also have agreed to ban shorter-range missiles within 18 months of the treaty taking effect.

Under the agreement, which still must be signed by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev and approved by the Senate, the Soviet Union would give up many more weapons than the United States. Reagan administration officials said Wednesday that Moscow would eliminate about 3,000 warheads on its medium-range SS-20 and SS-4 missiles and on its shorter-range missiles.

The United States would give up about 800 warheads deployed on its Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles.

Under the emerging treaty, several types of on-site inspections would be carried out over 13 years.

Monitors would be stationed outside one missile factory in each country to make sure no banned missiles or parts for them are illegally produced.

Inspectors from each side also would be able to visit installations that make ground launchers to make sure no launchers for the banned missiles are being produced. However, they would not be allowed to go inside factories where missiles covered under the treaty have been made.

There also would be inspections on short notice of sites where missiles are now based, stored and repaired. These inspections would continue until the rockets are eliminated, and for 10 years afterwards.

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U.S. inspectors would not be allowed to visit other SS-25 bases

where SS-20s have never been kept. However, the Soviets have agreed to take steps for the first three years of the treaty to assist U.S. monitoring of these bases by spy satellites.

Other types of inspections would involve an initial census to determine the accuracy of data provided on the forces of each side. After missiles have been removed from bases by each side, there would be close-out inspections to make sure the missiles were really gone.

The first American step toward the new treaty was taken in 1981, when Mr. Reagan proposed his "zero option" plan to ban all U.S.

When the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles began

and Soviet medium-range missiles, U.S. officials later suggested various proposals that basically set equal limits on U.S. and Soviet forces.

The fundamental Soviet goal was to prevent the deployment of new U.S. missiles. Possessing a monopoly on medium-range missiles, Moscow firmly rejected the "zero-option" plan. It suggested a number of proposals that would have blocked the deployment of new U.S. weapons.

The first American step toward the new treaty was taken in 1981, when Mr. Reagan proposed his "zero option" plan to ban all U.S.

in 1983, Moscow walked out of the arms talks.

But this Soviet approach proved to be heavy-handed and counterproductive. Analysts said it painted Moscow as obstructionist and took the pressure off Washington to make concessions.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet Union has appeared to pursue the same basic objective — eliminating the American missiles — but has adopted different tactics. It accepted the "zero-option" plan and upped the ante by proposing that shorter-range missiles also be banned.

How NBC Won a Coveted Interview

By Dennis Hevesi
New York Times Service

NEXT YORK — Tom Brokaw, the NBC anchorman, said Tuesday that Soviet officials had been telling his network for two years that it was "at the head of the list" in the quest by American networks for a one-on-one interview with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

NBC announced this week that Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to be interviewed by Mr. Brokaw in Moscow for a one-hour program to be broadcast at 8 P.M. Monday, one week before Mr. Gorbachev is scheduled to arrive in the United States for meetings with President Ronald Reagan beginning Dec. 7.

Mr. Brokaw said he found it strange that CBS had contended it was denied the interview because of tough questions that Dan Rather put to Mr. Gorbachev at a press conference in Paris in 1985.

"I don't know what they were told by the Soviets," Mr. Brokaw said of the CBS contention. "We were told from day one that we were the network of choice."

Mr. Rather declined to comment Tuesday.

A CBS official, who did not want to be identified, said Tuesday that the network's Moscow bureau chief, Wyatt Andrews, had been told by a Soviet official: "In a rough translation from Russian, 'It will be a warm day in Siberia' before CBS or Dan Rather receives a one-on-one with Gorbachev."

Mr. Brokaw said NBC had won the interview the old-fashioned way: "We earned it."

"Shortly after Gorbachev took power," he said, "we started an orchestrated campaign to get this interview, and we worked with a variety of very substantial people in the Foreign Ministry and within Gorbachev's orbit."

He said that Gordon Manning, a consultant who recently retired as an NBC vice president, "wrote a variety of letters to all of the appropriate people. And about every six weeks Gordon would come in between 5 and 6 A.M. and get on the phone with the person who became our contact."

At ABC, the executive vice president for news, David W. Burke, said his network was still in conversations with Soviet officials for an interview.

SHULTZ: 'Absolute Uniform' NATO Backing for Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have the result which we sought."

Some Western officials believe that a U.S. failure to ratify the agreement would hand the Soviet Union a propaganda victory.

Under the terms of the treaty, Soviet monitors will be able to inspect bases in Europe where U.S. missiles are kept. The Soviets will be able to carry out the inspections before and after the missiles are eliminated.

The matter of Soviet inspections in Europe has been a sensitive issue for the five NATO nations that agreed in 1979 to take new U.S. missiles.

This would include U.S. missile bases in Western Europe as well as missile installations on American and Soviet soil.

U.S. officials provided new information about the total number of U.S. and Soviet missiles that would be destroyed under the treaty. Both sides would destroy missiles that are not deployed as well as those that are.

The Soviets have informed the United States that they have a total

of 2,000 such missiles. One thousand are medium-range missiles. One thousand are shorter-range missiles. The two types of missiles carry a total of 3,000 warheads.

Mr. Shultz declined to publicly acknowledge that Soviet monitors would be stationed for 13 years outside a plant in Siberia, saying that local members of Congress needed to be notified first.

Focus of Summit

Mr. Karpov, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry arms-control directorate, said a package of instructions on strategic arms cuts to the U.S. and Soviet negotiating teams in Geneva would be in the focus of the Washington summit. Reuters reported from Moscow.

He said the experience accumulated by both sides in drafting the INF pact, particularly the verification measures agreed upon this week after seven years of tough negotiations, would be useful in working out the strategic arms accord.

The INF treaty calls for the destruction over three years of all superpower nuclear missiles with a range of 300 to 3,400 miles (500 to 5,500 kilometers). Mr. Karpov said Moscow would use high explosives to destroy its missiles once the treaty takes effect.

"We envisage a procedure of blowing up those missiles with TNT charges on testing ranges or deserts remote from cities and human settlements," he said. "The missiles will be blown up in the presence of American inspectors."

"The Americans will eliminate theirs by burning them and blowing them up," he added, "and our inspectors will be present as well."

Mr. Karpov made clear that nuclear charges would be removed from the missiles before their destruction. He said the two sides had agreed that extracted nuclear materials could be used for other purposes, such as atomic fuel.

RATIFY: Battle Expected

(Continued from Page 1)
ties available to minority blocs in the Senate.

The outlook is further complicated by separate agendas of the Democratic and Republican leadership and cross-currents from the presidential campaign.

The leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, has indicated he may attempt to use the treaty as leverage to force action on two smaller treaties limiting the size of underground nuclear tests and to bring pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, a presidential candidate courting the Republican right wing, has shown only lukewarm support for the treaty, expressing concern over verification and other issues that could arise in the Senate debate.

With the exception of Vice President George Bush, the other Republican presidential aspirants are on record against the treaty, while all of the Democratic candidates have indicated support for it.

Moreover, prospects for early agreement on a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms reduction treaty, known as START, which could cut long-range nuclear arsenals by as much as 50 percent, depend largely on speedy ratification of the treaty on medium-range missiles.

"I think there is a chance we can get a START treaty negotiated by spring," said the Senate majority whip, Alan Cranston of California, who is working on ratification strategy, "but I don't think the Soviets can be expected to sign off on a START treaty until the Senate ratifies" the treaty on intermediate nuclear forces, or INF.

A senior U.S. arms negotiator, who asked not to be identified, said, "The Soviets have made it very clear that if INF is in trouble in the Senate in March or April, they won't sign a START treaty."

Opposition From Norway May Delay Naming of NATO Secretary-General

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Norwegian opposition to the designation of Manfred Wörner, 53, a member of the Christian Democratic Party in West Germany, as the next secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may prevent the NATO foreign ministers from announcing his appointment when they meet on Dec. 11 and 12. Western diplomats say.

The projected program is clearly intended to avoid driving AIDS sufferers or carriers underground. It states that testing should be done on a voluntary basis, and that confidentiality should be kept for those found to be carrying the human immunodeficiency, or HIV, virus. Carriers do not necessarily go on to develop acquired immunodeficiency syndrome themselves, but can pass the virus to others via sexual contact. Drug addicts who share infected needles also are at risk.

The experts who drew up the proposals estimated that without urgent preventive measures, there could be more than 10 million HIV carriers in Europe by 1991.

But the draft program states that "as a general rule," there should be

no compulsory restriction of movement or isolation of carriers.

This is a subject of fierce debate in several countries belonging to the Council of Europe, a forum for coordinating the policies of member states.

In Stockholm the authorities are converting a former mental hospital into an "AIDS colony," which, beginning in February, will house people who continue to behave in a manner likely to infect others after they have been diagnosed as carriers of the HIV virus. Iceland has set up an AIDS isolation unit near Reykjavik, but it has not yet been used.

The West German state of Bavaria imposes obligatory AIDS tests on specified groups, including people entering public service, those seeking residence in the state from outside the European Community, prisoners, prostitutes and drug addicts. A West German judge, Gerd Pfeiffer, suggested recently that promiscuous carriers of the HIV virus may eventually have to be physically branded or quarantined. Frankfurt officials also are considering forcibly isolating prostitutes who are AIDS carriers but refuse to stop working.

The federal government in West Germany has opposed obligatory AIDS testing, in line with the policy adopted in most of Western Europe. According to the World Health Organization, West Germany had 1,400 full-blown cases of AIDS as of last month, compared to 1,980 in France, 1,067 in Britain and 1,025 in Italy.

One Western diplomat said that the opposition Social Democrats in West Germany had encouraged their Norwegian counterparts to sustain their opposition to Mr. Wörner to embarrass the Bonn government.

However, the diplomat conceded that Mr. Wörner's candidacy had not aroused much enthusiasm even among his partisans in the Christian Democratic Party.

Although no West German has ever been secretary-general — a job that has been occupied by two Britons, two Dutchmen, a Belgian and an Italian — two West Germans now hold top NATO posts.

General Wolfgang Altenburg is the chairman of the alliance's important Military Committee, and Henning Wegener is an assistant secretary-general.

The December meeting in Brussels would be the normal occasion for announcing a successor.

By NATO tradition, a new secretary-general emerges through a behind-the-scenes process of consensus and is chosen unanimously, never by a vote among competing candidates.

The confrontation over the Wörner and Willoch candidates has become almost a public quarrel, much to the embarrassment of the alliance.

The larger nations in the 16-nation alliance, including the United

States, Britain, France and Italy, support Mr. Wörner, 53, a member of the Christian Democratic Party in West Germany. He has been defense minister, as the next secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may prevent the NATO foreign ministers from announcing his appointment when they meet on Dec. 11 and 12. Western diplomats say.

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Treaty

1983, Moscow walked out of talks. But this Soviet approach was heavy-handed and counterproductive. Analysts said it pressure off Washington for concessions. Under Mr. Gorbatchev, the Union has appeared to pursue the same basic objective, but adopted different tactics. It used the "zero-option" plan to the ante by proposing inter-range missiles also.

The convoy, consisting of the 194,739-ton products tanker *Lowndes* and the liquefied gas carriers *Gas Prince* and *Gas Queen*, both

U.S. Convoy Enters Gulf And Iran Says Its Planes Struck in Southern Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — The 19th convoy of U.S. warships and flagged Kuwaiti tankers sailed through the Gulf on Wednesday as Iran said its planes had bombed targets in Iran for a second straight day.

The convoy, consisting of the 194,739-ton products tanker *Lowndes* and the liquefied gas carriers *Gas Prince* and *Gas Queen*, both

46,723 tons, was under escort by the guided-missile frigate *Elrod*.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said that Iranian warplanes "heavily bombed" a communications bridge and a supply route Wednesday morning in Al Amara in southeastern Iraq. It said that the jets had inflicted "considerable damage" before returning home safely.

In another development, King Hussein of Jordan visited Syria on Wednesday as part of a diplomatic initiative to reconcile President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, sources in Amman said.

The Syrian and Iraqi heads of state, both of whom head rival factions of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, held discussions earlier this month at the Arab summit meeting in Amman.

Syria has sided with Iran in the war with Iraq and is Tehran's last major Arab ally. At the summit meeting, however, it joined 20 other Arab states in condemning Iran for its refusal to end the Gulf War.

Irani forces have been on full alert for two weeks in anticipation of an Iranian offensive.

Iran has been massing as many as 20 divisions, at least 200,000



Guerrillas of the National Liberation Army of Iran claimed to have captured 310 supporters provided this photo, which they said showed the prisoners taken Monday.

men, east of the border city of Basra. Iraqi officials and military analysts say they believe that Iran is preparing for a new offensive to break the stalemate in the war.

The Iranian Air Force, weakened by the lack of spare parts since the war broke out in 1980 and outnumbered 8-1 by Iraq, has recently stepped up its activity. On Tuesday, Iran said its planes had bombed Iraqi positions around Zobaidat, near Basra.

Some analysts say the Iranians are better equipped with artillery

and missiles than they were in 1986, when they fought to within six miles (10 kilometers) of Basra.

About 2.5 million Iranian volunteers have taken part in military maneuvers in recent days.

In Kuwait on Wednesday, an explosion apparently caused by a small bomb ripped through a building occupied by the agents of an American insurance company, the Kuwait News Agency reported.

The explosion in the building that contains offices of the American Life Insurance Co. occurred

after office hours and did not cause casualties, the news agency said.

At the United Nations in New York, a spokesman said talks between Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and an Iranian emissary about a Gulf War ceasefire would take place Dec. 2 and 3 in New York.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar is trying to secure implementation of a July 30 Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal in the war.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

North Sea Nations Agree on Waste

Reuters

LONDON — Nations bordering the North Sea agreed Wednesday on a compromise to reduce dumping of industrial waste into its waters beginning in 1989. Britain proposed a complete ban.

"This is a major step forward," the British environment minister, Nicholas Ridley, said after a two-day conference on protecting the region.

The conference was attended by environment ministers from Britain, Norway, West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Australia Says France Aims to Buy Pacific Goodwill

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In intensifying competition for South Pacific influence, Australia has accused France of trying to buy goodwill by offering greatly increased amounts of aid to Fiji and other island states in the region.

In a recent Australian television interview, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said that France was "very active with what one might call fiscal diplomacy." He added: "The French are moving around and underwriting all sorts of projects and in this way seeking to obtain goodwill."

In another comment that some observers said they thought might aggravate Canberra-Paris relations, Mr. Hayden said he felt it should be recognized that "the French role and presence in the

South Pacific is not going to be a long-staying one."

In interviews in Singapore and Paris, French officials insisted that France had an important and enduring part to play in the Pacific, based on a long historical association with three island territories — Polynesia, New Caledonia, and Wallis and Futuna.

They cited a number of initiatives which, they said, were intended to increase development assistance and deflect hostile powers such as the Soviet Union.

These included expanded French aid to Fiji, the largest of the South Pacific island chains, and exploratory talks with the United States, Japan and Britain on assistance programs.

The French officials also cited creation of a Polynesian trade and cultural exchange association, linking Tonga, the Cook Islands, West-

ern Samoa, Niue and French Polynesia.

Mr. Hayden explained his belief that France would not be "a stayover, the long-term," in the South Pacific because events would encourage it to withdraw. He said that France was creating difficulties for itself and for the West in the Pacific by continuing to test nuclear weapons at Mururoa atoll in Polynesia and "by the way it treats its Melanesian subjects, or peoples, in New Caledonia."

He said that the South Pacific countries should be aware that Australia and New Zealand were a permanent part of the region and would continue to provide the bulk of its aid, trade, investment and other services.

An official said that Australia and New Zealand support for indigenous Melanesians, known as Kanaks, who are demanding independence for New Caledonia, had encouraged an assertion of nationalist feeling among Fijians and other indigenous people elsewhere in the South Pacific.

Settlers from France, Asia and other parts of the Pacific form a majority of New Caledonia's population.

The Fijian armed forces have seized power twice this year in attempts to preserve the political supremacy of indigenous Fijians over Indians of immigrant descent. Fijians are narrowly outnumbered by Indians in Fiji.

A French official in Paris, interviewed by telephone, said the government was studying an economic aid package for Fiji, but that no final decision had yet been taken. He said the amount of money involved was about 30 million francs (about \$5.3 million). This is more than three times the value of French bilateral aid to Fiji for 1987, which was nine million francs.

Australian officials said that France, by organizing a Polynesian trade and cultural association in the South Pacific, was trying to provide a counter-balance to its Melanesian critics. Some French officials accused Australia of being the "ring-leader" among South Pacific opponents of France.

One official said that Australian and New Zealand support for indigenous Melanesians, known as Kanaks, who are demanding independence for New Caledonia, had encouraged an assertion of nationalist feeling among Fijians and other indigenous people elsewhere in the South Pacific.

This fund was in addition to official French bilateral and multilateral aid to the South Pacific, the officials added. Australian sources said that French bilateral aid to Fiji and nine other independent or self-governing South Pacific islands in 1985 came to \$7.9 million.

In the same year, Australia provided aid worth \$29.7 million and New Zealand \$23.1 million.

Doctors in U.S. Transplant a Knee

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — The first successful transplant of an entire human knee has been accomplished at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, a surgeon there announced.

The operation was done to save the leg of a 37-year-old woman who had developed a potentially malignant tumor on her knee the size of a grapefruit, hospital officials said.

Dr. Richard Schmidt said he expected the patient, Susan Lazarick of Absecon, New Jersey, to regain close to normal use of the leg within two to

three months, but he said she should never play contact sports or try such heavy exertion as skiing.

The donor was an 18-year-old man who died in a motorcycle accident a week before the transplant. After the knee was removed from the donor, it was stripped of all tissues other than the bones and the attached ligaments and was stored at the university's bone bank at minus 80 degrees centigrade (minus 112 degrees Fahrenheit).

Nancy Tolin, an oncology nurse specialist who is coordinator of bone bank distribution, said the operation took about seven hours.



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For China's Li, One Question

And His Ever-Ready Answer Is That He's Not Pro-Soviet

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

BEIJING — For Li Peng, China's new acting prime minister, it is a question he has come to anticipate with metronomic regularity, and the answer is on the tip of his tongue.

"Just because I studied in the U.S.S.R., it doesn't mean I'm pro-Soviet," he said earlier this month.

"The allegation that I'm in favor of central planning is a misunderstanding," he said. "The present economic system must be restructured."

But despite his protestations, his record suggests that Mr. Li, while perhaps not pro-Soviet, is at least amenable to traditional notions of Communist economics.

At the same time, he has championed the continued role of Communist Party cadres in enterprises, precisely the sort of activity that advocates of change in the Chinese party and government are trying to reduce.

And those inclinations, some diplomats in Beijing suggest, mean that he shares less avily with his predecessor, Zhao Ziyang, the leader of the party, a vigorous enthusiasm for transforming the state-dominated economy into a freer marketplace of goods and services, a transformation that entails overcoming the limits of centralized planning and cutting the role of the party in economic life.

Mr. Li was named acting prime minister Tuesday and is virtually assured of being named prime minister on a permanent basis when the National People's Congress gathers in the spring.

A cherub-cheeked man with an avowed fondness for the spicy cuisine of his native Sichuan Province, Li Peng speaks Russian fluently and self-taught English less so.

Mr. Li was sent to Moscow in 1948, a year before the Communists took power in China. He studied at the Moscow Power Institute and for a time was president of the

French sources said that a special aid fund under the control of Secretary of State Gaston Flosse, in charge of South Pacific affairs, had been increased from 10 million francs in 1986 to 29 million francs this year. They said it would rise to 35 million francs in 1988. This fund, they said, was being used for disaster relief and other immediate grant aid projects to many of the South Pacific islands.

This fund was in addition to official French bilateral and multilateral aid to the South Pacific, the officials added. Australian sources said that French bilateral aid to Fiji and nine other independent or self-governing South Pacific islands in 1985 came to \$7.9 million.

In the same year, Australia provided aid worth \$29.7 million and New Zealand \$23.1 million.

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Association of Chinese Students in the U.S.S.R.

After his return to China in 1955, he worked as chief engineer and director of several power plants in the northeast and later moved into party posts.

By 1979, when China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, had exerted clear control over the party and government, Mr. Li was promoted to be deputy minister of the power industry.

Mr. Li joined the Central Committee of the party in 1982 and at a special party meeting in 1985 was elected to the ruling Politburo.

Since his elevation to the highest ranks of the party, Mr. Li has been active both in international and domestic affairs. He has traveled extensively in both Eastern and Western Europe, has met twice with Mikhail S. Gorbatchev, the Soviet leader, and visited the United States in July 1985.

During pro-democracy student demonstrations last winter, Mr. Li was vocal in his attacks on the students who marched through the streets of China's major cities.

The protests, he said, "resulted

from years of vague and wavering attitudes towards the trend of bourgeois liberalization."

As a result, he declared, students henceforth would be evaluated on their political credentials.

At his direction, stiff new rules on studying abroad have been instituted, and are likely to curtail sharply the flow of Chinese students abroad.

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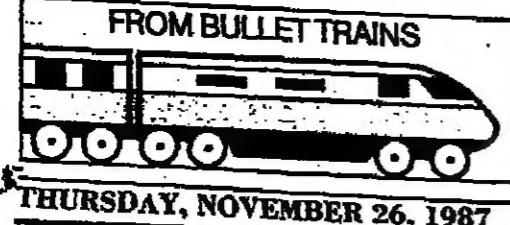
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AT&T



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1987

MADISON AVENUE

Chanel No. 5 Passes Torch To Another Femme Fatale

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After about eight years of doing with out, Chanel No. 5 has a new woman. Like Catherine Deneuve, who symbolized the scent for the eight years before that, the new woman is a French actress, Carole Bouquet, with dark hair, high cheekbones and a gorgeous smile.

For a number of years Chanel Inc. has put its broadcast advertising budget behind expensive commercials that helped lead the advertising industry into a new look.

"We have a bad habit of not being able to do things cheap," said Alain Wertheimer, chairman and chief executive of Chanel.

The new spot is obviously an expensive production with the stark graphics directed by Ridley Scott, the British moviemaker who has worked for Chanel before.

The commercial seems to be telling a story with a "share the fantasy" theme.

Mrs. Bouquet is first seen high up in a Houston office building where, against the backdrop of skyscrapers, she kisses an older man on the forehead, takes her expensive black car into the desert, stops at a gas station and is ogled by the youthful attendant, and then drives out into the hot sun of Monument Valley, Colorado, where she meets the man of her dreams. They kiss.

All this is done to "My Baby Just Cares For Me," sung with little accompaniment by Nina Simone.

Given time to consider the commercial, one realizes that the 30-second tale is about a modern Goldilocks who finds one man too old, one too young and one just right.

MS. BOUQUET saw the advertising for the first time recently in the company of Mr. Wertheimer, Arie Kopell, man, vice chairman and chief operating officer, and Catherine D'Alessio, president. The chairman, whose grandfather helped found the company, said it was time to return to advertising with personality, and to use a person who is warm.

"We want a real person, not a personality," he said. "The real secret of advertising is to make it real and a dream at the same time."

Chanel has produced its own commercial and will be using its agency, DDB Needham, merely for media buying. The initial round of television advertising and in print will be for the prime gift-buying season, during November and December.

Mrs. Bouquet, 30, reflects the widening market for the Chanel No. 5 brand, which sells for \$170 an ounce. As recently as two years ago, according to Ms. D'Alessio, the bottom of the market for the 65-year-old fragrance was considered 35 years of age. Now it is more like 28.

Absolut Vodka and TBWA Advertising, the Swedish company's New York ad agency, are relying on technology to strike the right note with their Christmas advertising. Readers of New York magazine who open Absolut's two-page Christmas display this week will be met by tinny-sounding but unmistakable fragments of Christmas carols.

The source of the music is a Taiwanese microchip embedded in the paper. When the page is opened, the chip salutes into "Jingle Bells," "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town" or "We Wish You a Merry Christmas" and continues looping through them until the reader turns the page.

Richard Costello, TBWA's president, said that the company got the idea from a campaign IBM ran two years ago in Le Point, a French magazine. At more than 50 cents a unit, the cost of such campaigns mounts rapidly with the circulation of the magazine chosen. Absolut's production costs will run to more than \$1 million.

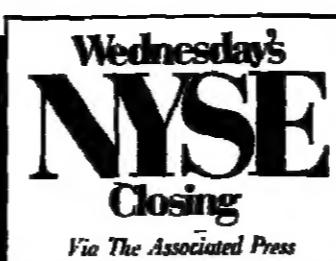
Currency Rates

Cross Rates		Nov. 25									
		S.	E.	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.L.	G.D.R.	S.F.	S.F.	Yen	1,045
Amsterdam	1.2016	1.344	1.125	6.215	6.151	—	—	1.284	1.271	1.045	1,045
Brisbane	34.7125	35.199	35.251	6.166	6.262	16.935	16.935	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059
Buenos Aires	1.6724	2.072	—	—	—	—	—	1.6724	1.6724	1.6724	1.6724
London (B)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (C)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (D)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (E)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (F)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (G)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (H)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (I)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (J)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (K)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (L)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (M)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (N)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (O)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (P)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (Q)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (R)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (S)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (T)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (U)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (V)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (W)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (X)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (Y)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (Z)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (AA)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (BB)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (CC)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (DD)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (EE)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (FF)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (GG)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (HH)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (II)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (JJ)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (KK)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (LL)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (MM)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (NN)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (OO)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462
London (PP)	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462	1.7462							

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Adv.
Univ. of	2718	2712	2678	2678	-24	-8%
Wells F.	2424	2422	2420	2420	+2	+8%
Coors	2022	2020	2018	2018	+1	+5%
Neusch.	1574	1570	1568	1568	+2	+1%
AT&T	1388	1386	1384	1384	+1	+1%
IBM	1771	1770	1770	1770	+1	+1%
AT&T	1171	1170	1170	1170	+1	+1%
PNHAR	1111	1110	1108	1108	+1	+1%
ChitCo	1111	1110	1108	1108	+1	+1%
Gen&El	1049	1048	1047	1047	+1	+1%
JR	1047	1046	1045	1045	+1	+1%
USX	965	964	963	963	+1	+1%

Market Sales						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Adv.
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	139,791,000					
Amex 4 p.m. volume	22,620,000					
Nasdaq 4 p.m. volume	9,620,000					
Amex prev. close	13,490					
NYSE prev. close	13,490					
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	120,011,400					
NYSE volume up	164,77	163,51	163,51	-1,27	-1%	Unchanged
Amex volume up	118,18	117,92	117,92	-0,26	-0.2%	Up
Amex volume down	117,51	116,74	116,74	-0,85	-0.8%	Down
OTC volume down	12,70,700					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	139,791,000					
Amex 4 p.m. volume	22,620,000					
Nasdaq 4 p.m. volume	9,620,000					
Amex prev. close	13,490					
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Amex volume down	117,51	116,74	116,74	-0.85	-0.8%	Down
OTC volume down	12,70,700					

NYSE Index							
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.	Adv.	Adv.	
Composite	132.99	132.99	132.99	-1.13	-1.0%	Up	Up
Industrials	164.77	163.51	163.51	-1.27	-1.2%	Up	Up
Trans.	118.18	117.92	117.92	-0.26	-0.2%	Up	Up
Finance	117.51	116.74	116.74	-0.85	-0.8%	Up	Up



Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary						
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Up	Down	Unchanged	Total Issues
Advanced	324	324	247	75	24	547
Unchanged	247	247	247	247	247	247
Finance	324	324	247	75	24	547
Trans.	324	324	247	75	24	547

NASDAQ Index						
Close	Chg.	Adv.	Up	Down	Unchanged	Total Issues
312.98	+1.19	312.22	298.15	298.15	298.15	298.15
311.69	+1.20	310.55	298.20	298.20	298.20	298.20
309.76	+1.21	308.49	296.75	296.75	296.75	296.75
308.94	+1.22	307.49	295.25	295.25	295.25	295.25
308.14	+1.23	306.79	294.00	294.00	294.00	294.00

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Adv.
BAT	5178	5172	5172	-6	-1%	Up
AT&T	2,752	2,752	2,752	-12	-0.4%	Up
Trans.	2,752	2,752	2,752	-12	-0.4%	Up
NY Time	2,757	2,757	2,757	-12	-0.4%	Up
ICHI	1,827	1,827	1,827	-12	-0.6%	Up
HmShs	1,827	1,827	1,827	-12	-0.6%	Up
ARCA	1,522	1,522	1,522	-12	-0.8%	Up
Gen&El	1,522	1,522	1,522	-12	-0.8%	Up
HoTel	1,521	1,521	1,521	-12	-0.8%	Up
PNHAR	1,521	1,521	1,521	-12	-0.8%	Up
ENSCO	1,524	1,524	1,524	-12	-0.8%	Up

NYSE Diary						
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Up	Down	Unchanged	Total Issues
Advanced	244	244	247	247	247	247
Unchanged	247	247	247	247	247	247
Total Issues	244	244	247	247	247	247
New Highs	49	49	49	49	49	49
New Lows	49	49	49	49	49	49

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy	Sales	Chg.	Up	Down	Unchanged	Total Issues
Nov. 24	220,278	200,779	1,213	1,213	0	303-297
Nov. 25	220,278	222,711	1,456	1,456	0	298-301
Nov. 26	220,278	222,611	1,456	1,456	0	298-301
Nov. 18	220,278	222,611	1,456	1,456	0	298-301

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks Fall in Slow Trade

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Wednesday in a very quiet trading before the Thanksgiving Day break.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 40.45 Tuesday, fell 16.58 to 1,946.95. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 40.45 Tuesday, fell 16.58 to 1,946.95. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 40.45 Tuesday, fell 16.58 to 1,946.95.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 40.45 Tuesday, fell 16.58 to 1,946.95. The Dow Jones industrial average,

FT Treaty

In 1983, Moscow wanted arms talks. But this Soviet approach to be heavy-handed and productive. Analysts said Moscow as obstructive, the pressure of Washington to make concessions. Under Mr. Gorbachev, the Union has appeared the same basic objectives, namely the American model. He has adopted different language, "zero option" instead of "upped the ante by proposing shorter-range missiles banned."

ed Interview

al, who did not want to be identified, said today that the network's Mr. Andrew had been told in a recent translation from a warm day in Siberia before receiving a one-on-one with Gorbachev. NBC had won the interview. "We earned it," said NBC vice president. "Gorbachev took power," he said, "we worked with a variety of topics in the Foreign Ministry's circle." Gordon Manning, a consultant to NBC vice president, said: "It's all of the appropriate people who would get on the phone to become our contact." NBC executive vice president, said the network was still in touch with Soviet officials for more

TO Backing for

Mr. Shultz declined to acknowledge that Soviet would be stationed to a site in a plant in Lubianka, Moscow, members of Congress have been invited first.

Focus of Summit

Mr. Kurpatov, the head of Soviet Foreign Ministry, said a package of measures to strengthen the U.S.-Soviet strategic dialogue would be adopted at the Washington summit. He said the package would be agreed upon in the next few days. The package would include a proposal to end the strategic arms race.

Mr. Kurpatov said Moscow would be willing to enter into negotiations on a range of issues, including the future of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

RATIFY Battle Experts

Continued from page 1

the Senate, the House of Representatives and the European Parliament have

the European Parliament has

An effective System Architecture should provide an open bridge to communication.

High on the agenda of most companies will be "improving communications." Yet, surprisingly, there are still some influential manufacturers of information systems whose very technology impedes communication. The plain fact is that it is not in their interest to allow customers the benefits of free information exchange.

The Olivetti difference.

Olivetti does the opposite. Open System Architecture from Olivetti is a way to pry open closed systems. It is a bridge that by connecting diverse technologies of different manufacturers, permits communication. And accommodates new technology as soon as it is available.

To choose Open System Architecture is to choose freedom. At the foundation of the Olivetti plan are the principles of connectivity and standards. Being able to connect environments defined by different manufacturers facilitates the exchange and integration of information, for an infinite number of tailored applications at all levels of use. Acceptance of standards lets the system evolve and grow naturally, in step with your company.

In short, Open System Architecture from Olivetti fosters not just the coexistence of systems, but their complete integration.

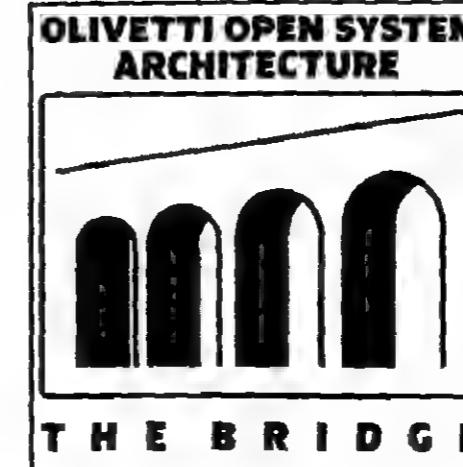
The Olivetti solution.

International standards for information network design provide the foundation of Open System Architecture. They manifest themselves in the Olivetti family of networking products, which incorporates all ISO/OSI standards for both Local and Wide Area Networking applications. And in Open System Architecture's commitment to the PC world of MS-DOS.

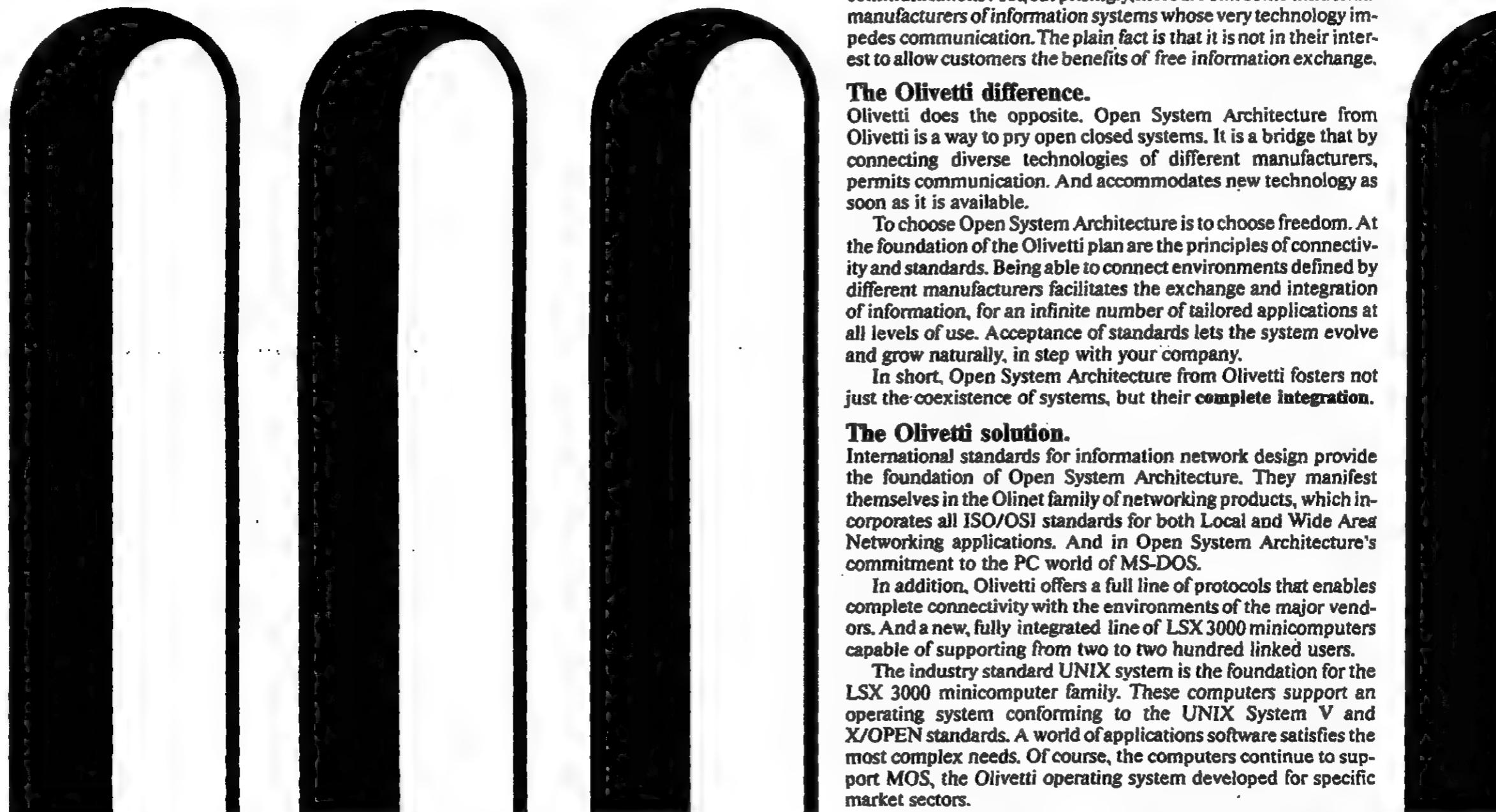
In addition, Olivetti offers a full line of protocols that enables complete connectivity with the environments of the major vendors. And a new, fully integrated line of LSX 3000 minicomputers capable of supporting from two to two hundred linked users.

The industry standard UNIX system is the foundation for the LSX 3000 minicomputer family. These computers support an operating system conforming to the UNIX System V and X/OPEN standards. A world of applications software satisfies the most complex needs. Of course, the computers continue to support MOS, the Olivetti operating system developed for specific market sectors.

Olivetti is represented in all European, Far Eastern and Western countries. For further information about Olivetti systems please contact the Marketing Department of the Olivetti Head Office in your country.



olivetti



Treaty

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

983. Moscow walked out of this Soviet approach, but heavy-handed and productive analysis said pressure from Washington and Mr. Gorbachev's basic objective, the American missiles, adopted different tactics. The "zero-option" plan, which the U.S. was proposing to inter-range missiles, was adopted a year earlier.

Sales for the period, ending Sept. 30, were 2,767 trillion yen, up 5 percent from 2,636 trillion. Per-share earnings were 6,460.19 yen, up from 5,755.76. NTT declared a dividend of 2,500 yen, unchanged.

Kanji Koide, senior manager for corporate strategy planning, said the company expected that new telecommunications companies would cut into NTT's revenues by 30 billion yen this financial year. He said 20 billion yen of lost revenues would be from telephone use and 10 billion from line leasing and pager services.

The new telecommunications companies, which began operations about two months ago, are currently offering low-cost services between Tokyo and Osaka.

NTT Earnings Rise 12.2% for Half

Reuters

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. reported Wednesday that parent company net profit for the first half of its fiscal year was 100.78 billion yen (\$745 million), up 12.2 percent from 89.79 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales for the period, ending Sept. 30, were 2,767 trillion yen, up 5 percent from 2,636 trillion. Per-share earnings were 6,460.19 yen, up from 5,755.76. NTT declared a dividend of 2,500 yen, unchanged.

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SAS Eyes BCal With View to Swift Expansion

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Scandinavian Airlines System, which has expressed interest this week in buying a part of British Caledonian Group PLC, is showing its desire to compete more broadly with major international carriers, industry analysts said Wednesday.

SAS emerged as a surprise suitor for British Caledonian, with sources close to the talks between the two airlines saying SAS wanted up to a 50 percent stake in the privately owned airline.

"SAS is the most insular of the European airlines. BCal would have the attraction of giving SAS access to routes outside Scandinavia," said Mark Hawtin, an aviation analyst with the London stock-broking firm Ark Securities.

SAS, which is 50 percent owned by the governments of Norway, Denmark and Sweden and 50 percent privately held, said Tuesday that it was studying a possible offer for an unspecified number of BCal shares. It said talks were continuing with Caledonian officials.

Mr. Hawtin, the head of the foreign minister's armchair directorate, said a package of structural and strategic measures the U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva would be put to the Washington summit.

The two sides are due to meet in Geneva on Nov. 29, but the negotiations have been suspended.

The U.S. team will be led by Mr. Gorbachev's chief of staff, Gennadi Yanaev, and the Soviet team by Mr. Gorbachev's chief of staff, Gennadi Yanaev.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush are due to meet on Nov. 29, but the negotiations have been suspended.

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**Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

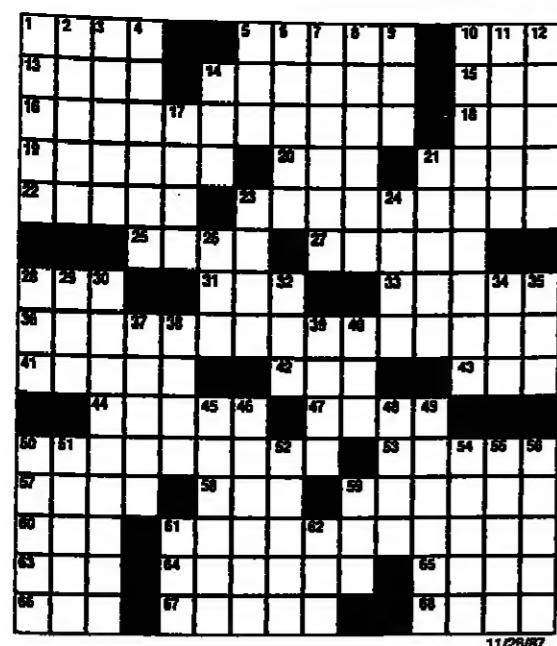
Thursday, November 26, 1987																													
12 Month High Low Stock		Div Yld PE			Sls. '86 High Low			Close Qtr. Chg%			12 Month High Low Stock		Div Yld PE			Sls. '86 High Low			Close Qtr. Chg%										
92% 3% Hill n	7	113	416	376	156	126	116	326 - 56	326 - 56	326 - 56	94% 3% Lestn T	3	162	376	326	326 - 36	326 - 36	326 - 36	326 - 36	326 - 36	326 - 36								
183% 12% HillCr s	1.68	10.8	7	206	152	146	146	152 - 36	152 - 36	152 - 36	26% 16% LestnT	2.25	12.0	8	17	19	18	18	18	18	18	18							
14% 4% HelmHm	.46	7.0	10	206	146	146	146	152 - 36	152 - 36	152 - 36	14% 4% LevIt	.50	1.1	19	25	24	24	24	44 + 12	44 + 12	44 + 12	17% 17% LevIt							
23% 15% Hilvst	.10	6.6	9	18	174	174	174	174 - 56	174 - 56	174 - 56	15% 2% Lilev n	2.1	23	24	24	25	25	25	25 - 1	25 - 1	25 - 1	17% 22% Lilev n							
15% 15% Helco	.28	3.0	5	18	152	152	152	152 - 56	152 - 56	152 - 56	11% 3% Lillv Un	3	14.4	22.7	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
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10% 2% HeltR	.26	3.0	35	18	126	126	126	126 - 56	126 - 56	126 - 56	3% 7% Lim g	.76	1.1	19	12	12	12	12	12	12	12								
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(Continued on next page)

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 24th Nov 1988
Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
(a) - monthly; (1d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; Luxembourg Francs; P-pence; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen/a - astd; + - Offer Price/a - bid change; N/A - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - split; - - Ex-Dividend; " - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prem. charge; * - Paris stock exchange; ++ - Amsterdam stock exchange; M - misquoted earlier
 Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.



ACROSS

- 1 Square column
- 5 Weaving defects
- 10 Seal
- 12 Former Spanish coin
- 14 " neither cast ye your eye before swine"; Matt.
- 15 Shoshonean
- 16 Holiday desserts
- 18 Havana Mrs.
- 19 Members of a fourth-century sect
- 20 White House nickname
- 21 Suffix with a noun
- 22 "La" — Vita"
- 23 Dessert filling
- 25 Gas: Comb. form
- 27 Not so bold
- 28 Pierre's soul
- 31 Pt. of Q&A
- 33 Varnish ingredient
- 36 Thanksgiving tradition
- 41 Zodiacal sign
- 42 French vineyard
- 43 Initials at Pensacola
- 44 Helping theorem
- 47 Prime for a crime

DOWN

- 1 Hungarian hero
- 2 Nerve: Comb. form
- 3 Native of Sri Lanka
- 4 Guanaco
- 5 A mem. of Congress
- 6 Bay of Naples
- 7 — Bound (Caris Major)
- 8 Whiten
- 9 Draft org.
- 10 Enlists as a private
- 11 Thanksgiving sauce
- 12 Respond to a stimulus
- 13 Greek letters
- 14 Leg joint
- 15 Biological bollow
- 16 G.I. address
- 17 Main course on Thanksgiving
- 18 Err
- 19 — camp (military secretary)
- 20 Information
- 21 Asmer and Begley
- 22 Bamboo, eg. Hebrew letter
- 23 Chinese dynasty
- 24 Gaelic country
- 25 Body, e.g.
- 26 Word
- 27 Avril follower
- 28 Celebrates or proclaims
- 29 Pouch
- 30 One — million
- 31 — Thumbs down" letters
- 32 A Castle
- 33 Elias
- 34 Waiter's need
- 35 Center of activity
- 36 Biographical item
- 37 A Castle
- 38 Elias
- 39 Waiter's need
- 40 Center of activity
- 41 — Thumbs down" letters
- 42 A Castle
- 43 Elias
- 44 Waiter's need
- 45 Center of activity
- 46 Fleet
- 47 Beige
- 48 — del Fuego
- 49 Pursue
- 50 Fast
- 51 Loses a lap
- 52 Hungarian wine
- 53 See 33 Across
- 54 Israeli general
- 55 See 33 Across
- 56 Thanksgiving scores: Abb.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME
by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELOC

YAFOM

HERLAW

RAHDLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE **DOOR** **OPENS**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TRUTH MUSIC BLUDGE THRIVE

Answer: A person born with a silver spoon in his mouth

Today's Jumble: SODOM MAKES THIS—MUCH OF A "STIR"

WEATHER

EUROPE

High: 58 Low: 50

Amsterdam 12 20 24 34 34

Athens 10 58 58 58 58

Belgrade 12 58 12 58 58

Brussels 12 58 12 58 58

Budapest 12 58 7 48 58

Copenhagen 12 58 12 58 58

Custo Del Sol 12 58 12 58 58

Dortmund 12 58 12 58 58

Dresden 12 58 12 58 58

Florence 12 58 12 58 58

Frankfurt 12 58 12 58 58

Grenoble 12 58 12 58 58

Helsinki 7 18 18 24 24

Les Palmes 21 28 28 34 34

Lisbon 12 58 12 58 58

London 7 18 18 24 24

Madrid 5 48 5 48 58

Milan 5 48 5 48 58

Moscow 5 48 5 48 58

Munich 8 58 8 58 58

Naples 12 58 12 58 58

Oslo 3 58 1 34 34 58

Paris 5 48 5 48 58

Prague 5 48 5 48 58

Berlin 5 48 5 48 58

Stockholm 5 48 5 48 58

Strasbourg 4 58 4 58 58

Turin 5 48 5 48 58

Venice 5 48 5 48 58

Vienna 5 48 5 48 58

Wiesbaden 5 48 5 48 58

Zurich 5 48 5 48 58

MIDDLE EAST

Aleppo 9 48 1 30 30

Balut 24 75 11 52 52

Cairo 24 75 11 52 52

Demascus 14 58 14 58 58

Jerusalem 21 75 8 48 58

Tel Aviv 22 75 8 48 58

OCEANIA

Auckland 23 75 18 44 44

Sydney 23 75 18 44 44

cloudy; 40-45°; 10-15°; 10-15°; 10-15°

overcast; sc-sunny; cloudy; 10-15°;

sc-sunny; 10-15°; 10-15°; 10-15°

THE DAILY FORECAST — CHANNEL: RAI. FRANKFURT: Rain, Temp. 4-10-20. LONDON: Variable, Temp. 3-4 (41-29). MADRID: Partly cloudy, Temp. 6-11 (10-26). PORTO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 6-11 (10-26). ROME: Partly cloudy, Temp. 6-11 (10-26). TEL AVIV: Not overcast. ZURICH: Haze, Temp. 4-3 (43-37). RANKIN: Not overcast, Temp. 25 (15-21). SEOUL: Rain, Temp. 10-16 (16-21). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 33-23 (91-73). TOKYO: Cloudy, Temp. 13 (9-19-48).

PEANUTS



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India Gives Gorbachev
Indira Gandhi Award

India on Wednesday gave a \$120,000 peace award to the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for his work toward nuclear disarmament.

The Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust announced the award on the eve of Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov's departure for home at the end of a six-day official visit. The international jury that chose India's former president, Julius Nyerere, the former Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the violinist Yehudi Menuhin. The award is named after the Indian prime minister who was assassinated in 1984.

Richard Deacon, a Welsh-born sculptor who creates large stone constructions in plywood, vinyl and wood, was awarded the 1987 Turner Prize for contemporary art at the Tate Gallery in London. Deacon, 38, was presented with a check for £10,000 (about \$17,700). The prize was launched in 1984 to increase public interest in contemporary art and immediately became the British art world's pre-award. It is named after the painter J.M.W. Turner, who died in 1851.

Plácido Domingo interrupted a rehearsal of Verdi's "Macbeth," which he is to conduct for the Los Angeles Opera Company, to attend the funeral of his father in Mexico a spokeswoman reported. Domingo's father, also Plácido Domingo, an opera star in his own right, died of a heart attack Sunday in Mexico City. He was 80. The elder Domingo was one of the world's best-known performers of zarzuelas, opera performed in Spanish and with a comic twist.

A strange royal souvenir disgraced before it could be sold at auction in Nottingham, England. The half-eaten slice of brioche toast left over from the 1981 wedding breakfast of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer was the star attraction for eager royalists. "It had been kept in a bag. Unfortunately, when we opened it, it was just crumbled into dust," said the auctioneer Nigel Kirk. "Noboddy was saying who ate the other half of the toast."

POSTCARD

The Hutterite Life

By Kirk Johnson
New York Times Service

FREEMAN, South Dakota — More than a century after their ancestors settled here, the Hutterites still live together in communities, speak German and teach their children that capitalism is inherently an evil system.

But they ride tractors that cost \$50,000 or more. And as their agricultural sophistication grows, so does their fear that success will breed individualism and court spiritual ruin.

"We have become big business," said John Decker, the elder minister in the Wolf Creek Colony of about 150 members near this community in southeastern South Dakota. "And big business is hard to reconcile with the simple life." As a consequence, this Hutterite colony is now considering quitting farming, Decker said.

The Hutterites have pursued the communal way of life since 1536, when Jacob Hutter, a religious reformer, was burned at the stake in Innsbruck, Austria. They migrated to the Russian steppes in the 18th century, and moved to the United States in the 1800s, mostly to the Dakotas, to escape military conscription.

In World War I many fled to Canada to escape conscription because they were pacifists. Many returned when the military began granting exemption for conscientious objectors. "God says love your enemies," said Decker. "We believe that means you can't kill them."

Years ago, he said, farming required workers to toil alongside one another in a way that suited the ideals of communal living. But as farming has grown specialized, he said, workers spend too much time in solitary labor. To remedy that, Hutterites are considering starting a small factory, perhaps making shoes, hoping that assembly line production would bring workers together.

The Hutterites number about 30,000, with colonies in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Canada, even a colony in Japan. When a colony grows to about 150 people, it splits.

Unlike the Amish, Hutterites employ the latest technology for work, if not leisure. They do not own cars, but instead drive vans

that can be used for hauling goods.

In this colony, Hutterites live in barracks-style, green duplexes, about 11 miles from the nearest town. They have indoor heat and plumbing, but allow no radio or television.

"There's not a thing in the world wrong with television," Decker explained, "except for what they put on."

The colony owns or rents 4,300 acres and grosses \$2 million a year in sales. Every member receives \$1 a month in wages plus all their clothing and food.

But Hutterite leaders worry about too much financial success when their farming neighbors in the secular world are more often worried about impending foreclosures. "They're a model for survival in a harsh, inhospitable land like the Northern Plains," said Arthur Huseboe, the chairman of the humanities division at Augustana College in Sioux Falls. "Their success demonstrates that, by sharing resources, it's possible to make it."

As the Hutterites prosper, the outside world seems to encroach. Increasingly they do business with outsiders, such as lawyers and shopkeepers, becoming more aware of forces in the larger society. Inevitably, some Hutterites decide to leave.

"I was told I was a disobedient woman," said Mary Wipf, 56, who said she challenged decisions by the all-male board at the nearby Hutterite colony of New Elm Springs, where she was born and reared, and gave birth to 10 children.

She left the colony in 1976, and seven children went with her to Sioux Falls. Three sons stayed behind with their father. She trained to become a nurse, and learned to drive. On the day she got her license, she had a car accident. Life in the secular world has never been easy.

"I don't know that I'll ever completely adjust to the outside world," said Wipf. For years after she left the colony, she still wore a long dress and head scarf in the fashion of Hutterite women.

"I still believe in a lot of what the Hutterites believe," she said. "But I now believe that community is a matter of heart and mind, not just being born into a certain system, or wearing a certain kind of clothes."

By Suzanne Lowry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At her 90th birthday party earlier this month Naomi Mitchison was feted at University College, London, by a throng of politicians and writers, as well as by waves of her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. A tiny white-haired figure with a *basso profondo* voice, she conducted vigorously while everyone sang "Happy Birthday" and then sat, receiving individual felicitations. Her eldest son made a speech describing her as a "feudal matriarch," and she made one in reply, inviting everybody back for her centenary.

She meant it too. Naomi

Mitchison, widow of the life peer

Lord Mitchison (who was as

Dick Mitchison, the Labor mem-

ber of Parliament for Kettering

and Corby from 1945 to 1964),

sister of J.B.S. Haldane the ge-

neticist, and scion of one of Scot-

land's oldest, grandest families,

wears the Scots virtues of stub-

bornness, single-mindedness and

incorrigibility like an outer, al-

most indestructible, skin.

She has been, in her long life, a

society and political hostess, femi-

nist, traveler, novelist, poet, an

electo local official and is still the

honorary mother of the Bak-

gadie tribe in Botswana, which she

tries to visit every year, and from

whence she has just returned — via

Zambia, "so lovely at this time

of year," where she stays with a

friend and goes swimming every

day.

The tribe's chief is changing

customs, which she reckons, there

as here, is more important than

changing laws. She was interested

in the way the initiation rites for

both young men and young women

are now used to educate and

discipline, particularly in matters

relating to sex and marriage and

family. The chief's wife is a nurse

and girls are taught, for instance,

"better to wait until marriage, or

use contraception, and how to

make it as nice as possible for

both parties. Which would have

been very nice for people like me

in my generation."

Naomi Mitchison met the

young soon-to-be chief in London

25 years ago, when he was a stu-

dent. "He had no friends and I

invited him to stay at Carradale

in 1963," she said.

She quelled her anger at the

brother to a point of physical

violence, and recalls herself as be-

ing "wickedly ambitious. It is not

good for the world to have too

ambitious people."

Her three sons are science profes-

sors, her daughters are writers. Her 19

grandchildren are mostly emul-

sated in some aspect of academic

life.

The trouble with those Hul-

ders is that their brains have

gone to their heads," Margaret As-

quith once quipped. While Na-

omi clearly embodies all the intel-

lectual vigor of her clan she is

also a flâneur, a self-connived

shocker, an inveterate defier of

conventions. She bores easily, is

mischiefous and playful. She

keeps changing her recreation in

the British Who's Who. In 1967 it

was a "little danger"; in 1970

"hand pruning"; 10 years later

it was "around the bend"; and

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